

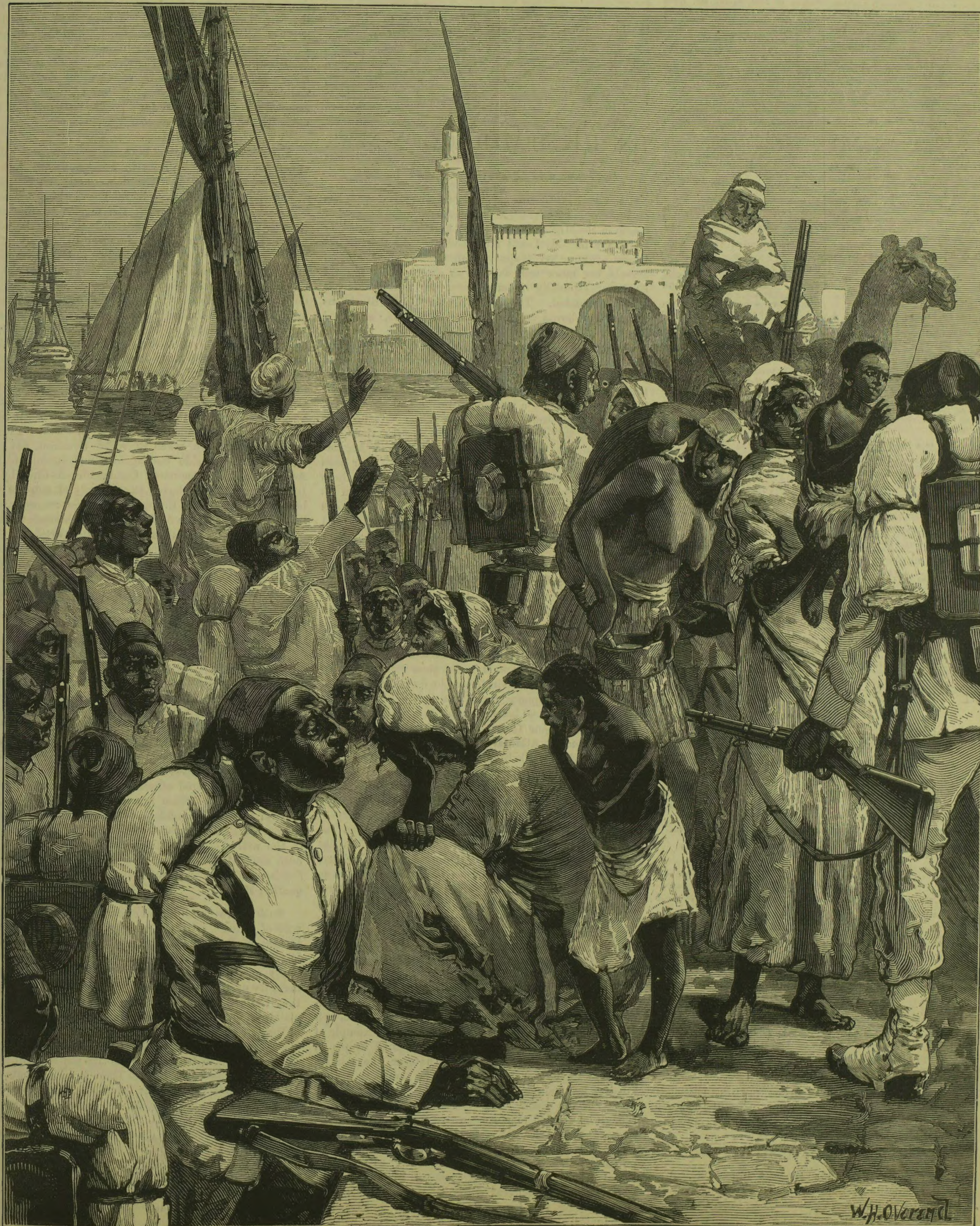
# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2339.—VOL. LXXXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6½d.



THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN: BLACK TROOPS LEAVING MASSOWAH TO JOIN THE FORCES AT SOUAKIM.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## BIRTH.

On the 8th inst., at 16, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, the wife of Lindsay Wood, of Southell, in the county of Durham, of a son.

## MARRIAGE.

On the 7th inst., at St. Mark's, South Norwood, by the Rev. W. G. Longden, Vicar, John Hopkins, of Sherwood Lodge, Sydenham, Kent, to Mary Ella Grinnell Milne, second daughter of George Milne, Esq., of Greenfield, South Norwood, Surrey.

## DEATH.

On the 8th inst., at his residence, Grosvenor-street, W., the Earl of Abington, aged 75.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 23.

<b>SUNDAY, FEB. 17.</b> Sexagesima. Morning Lessons: Gen. iii; Matt. xxvi. 31-57. Evening Lessons: Gen. vi. or viii; Rom. ii. 1-17. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Bishop Piers Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Moore. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. Christopher Knipe; 3 p.m., St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Dr. H. Montagu Butler. Whitehall, 11 a.m. (for St. Andrew's Home, Folkestone), Rev. M. Woodward; 3 p.m., Rev. H. M. Villiers. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. II. White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Stokoe.	Bankers' Institute, 6 p.m. Geological Society, 8 p.m. Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m. Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. Hyde Clarke on the Reclamation of Land on the North-West Coast of England.
<b>MONDAY, FEB. 18.</b> Asiatic Society, 4 p.m. British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. K. Hedges on Electric Light in Houses. Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Mr. G. Aitchison on Architecture. Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. London Institution, 5 p.m., Mr. J. Bryce, M.P., on an Ideal University. Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society, Anniversary Festival, Cannon-street Hotel. Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m., Mr. R. W. Edis on the Building of London Houses.	<b>THURSDAY, FEB. 21.</b> Lecture at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor Paner on the History of the Music for the Piano-forte, &c. Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m. Linnæan Society, 8 p.m., papers by Messrs. H. N. Ridley, R. M. Christy, J. Ball, and S. O. Ridley. Chemical Society, 8 p.m. Historical Society, 8 p.m. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m., Professor Fleeming Jenkin on Gas and Caloric Engines. Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Mr. C. T. Newton on Sculpture. Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. London Institution, 7 p.m., Professor R. S. Ball on the Doctrine of Evolution applied to the Solar System. Philharmonic Society, 8 p.m.
<b>TUESDAY, FEB. 19.</b> Moon's last quarter, 3.13 a.m. William III., King of the Netherlands, born 1617. Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. A. Geikie on the Origin of the Scenery of the British Isles. Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. H. Wyld on Music (four days). Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.	<b>FRIDAY, FEB. 22.</b> Royal Institution, 8 p.m.; Sir Frederick Bramwell on London (below Bridge) North and South Communication, 9 p.m. United Service Institution, 3 p.m., Admiral Sir George Elliot on the Rain, &c. Quckett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m. Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m., Mr. E. J. Tarver on the History of Architecture.
<b>WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.</b> Princess Louise Victoria of Wales born, 1867. Pope Leo XIII. elected, 1878.	<b>SATURDAY, FEB. 23.</b> Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Professor H. Morley on Life and Literature under Charles I. Physical Society, 3 p.m. Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.

**BRIGHTON.**—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge.  
Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.  
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, Fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.  
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Weekday, from Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Fare, 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car.  
Cheap Half-Guinea First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Saturday, from Victoria and London Bridge, admitting to the Grand Aquarium and Royal Pavilion.  
Cheap First-class Day Tickets to Brighton every Sunday, from Victoria at 10.15 a.m. and 12.50 p.m.  
Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton.  
Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

**PARIS.**—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — VIA NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.  
Cheap Express Service Weekdays and Sundays. All Services 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class, from Victoria 7.50 p.m., and London Bridge 8.0 p.m. Fares—Single, 33s., 24s., 17s.; Return, 53s., 39s., 30s.  
Powerful Fiddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c.  
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.  
**SOUTH OF FRANCE. ITALY. SWITZERLAND, &c.**—Tourists' Tickets are issued enabling the holder to visit all the principal places of interest.

**TICKETS** and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.  
(By order) J. P. Knight, General Manager.

## MONTE CARLO.—THEATRICAL SEASON, 1884.

The following are the arrangements:—  
**ITALIAN OPERAS.**  
Jan. 19 to March 15.  
The following Operas will be given:—  
**IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, FRA DIAVOLO, IL TROVATORE.**  
**PRINCIPAL ARTISTES:**  
Mesdames Fides Devries, Salda, Novelli.  
Messieurs Pandolphe, Bouhy, Verguet, Castelmary.  
The interval of these representations will be interspersed by several **GRAND CONCERTS**, at the termination of which another series of **OPÉRETTES** will be produced between March 15 and April 15.  
**TIR AUX PIGEONS.**—PROGRAMME OF BI-WEEKLY MATCHES.  
Monday, Feb. 18 .. Handicap, Three Pigeons .. Prix Lafont.  
Friday .. Three Pigeons, 25 metres .. Prix Esterhazy.  
Monday .. Handicap, Three Pigeons .. Prix du Comité.  
Friday .. Three Pigeons, 27 metres .. Prix Camaner.  
Monday, Mar. 3 .. Handicap, Three Pigeons .. Prix de Mars.  
N.B.—The Prizes in the foregoing consist of Works of Art, added to a Poule of 500 francs each.  
**GRAND PRIX DE CLOTURE.**  
Wednesday, March 5, A Work of Art, and 3000f., Twelve Pigeons; of which Six at 25 metres.  
Thursday, March 6, A Work of Art, and 3000f.; Six Pigeons, at 25 metres.  
A. BLONDIN.

## NICE CARNIVAL, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.

**GRAND CORSO DE GALA, BATAILLE DE CONFETTI, BATAILLE DE FLEURS, GRAND MASKED BALLS, ILLUMINATIONS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, FIREWORKS.**  
Five Prizes for the best dressed Cars.  
Four Prizes, Masquers on Horseback, £480.  
Six Prizes, Masquers on Foot, £220.

## NICE CARNIVAL.

Twenty-five Prizes, £1500, in Cash.  
**SIX DAYS' FÊTES WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.**  
PRESIDENT, MONS. LE COMTE DE CESSOLE.  
SECRETARY, M. A. SAETONE.  
TREASURER, THE BARON ROISSARD DE BELLET.

## MENTON CARNIVAL,

**FEBRUARY 11, 23, 25; MARCH 17; APRIL 8.**  
First Day.—Battle of Flowers, Donkey-Races, Music, &c.  
Second and Third Days.—Grand Corso de Gala, Cavalcades, Masquerades, Dressed Cars, Battle of Flowers, Confetti, Miccolletti.  
Fourth Day.—Battle of Flowers, Masquerades, Miccolletti, Fireworks.  
Fifth Day.—International Regattas, Venetian Fêtes, Illuminations, Distribution of Prizes, Grand Fêtes, Torchlight Procession.

**THE VALE OF TEARS.**—DORÉ'S Last Great Picture, completed a few days before he died, NOW on VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 85, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

**ANNO DOMINI**, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—This great Work is now ON VIEW, together with Commandatore CISERI'S Picture of CHRIST BORNE TO THE TOMB, and other important works, at the GALERIES, 108, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN OIL COLOURS**, Piccadilly.—FIRST EXHIBITION NOW OPENED, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. Galleries Illuminated on dark days and after Three p.m. every day. Admission, 1s.; Illustrated Catalogue, 1s.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.**  
CHANGE OF THE MUSICAL PORTION OF THE  
**MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS**  
ENTERTAINMENT. The New Programme will be given EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and FIVE. Tickets and places can now be secured a month in advance at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, daily from 9.30 till Seven. No fees for booking; no charge for programmes.

**MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT**, ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—A MOSS ROSE KENT, by Arthur Law, Music by Alfred J. Caldicott; after which Mr. Corney Grain's New Edition of an old Musical Sketch entitled SPINGS DELIGHTS. Concluding with A DOUBLE EVENT, by Arthur Law and Alfred Reed; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3. Stalls, 6s. and 3s. Admission, 2s. and 1s.

**THE PRINCE'S THEATRE**, Coventry-street, W. LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY. Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Edgar Bruce. OPEN EVERY EVENING WITH THE PALACE OF TRUTH, by N. S. Gilbert. Preceded by Sydney Grundy's one-act Comedy, IN HONOUR BOUND. Mesdames Lingard, Florence Marryat, Helen Matthews, Tilbury, Arnold, and Sophie Eyre; Messrs. Edgar Bruce, Kyrie Bellew, H. Beerholm Tree, John Maclean, George Temple, Braggington, and G. W. Anson. Doors open at Half past Seven. IN HONOUR BOUND, at Eight. PALACE OF TRUTH, at a Quarter to Nine. Private Boxes, 22 2s. and 23 2s.; Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.; Gallery, 4s. First Circle (numbered and reserved—bonnets allowed), 4s.; Pit, armed and cushioned, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PALACE OF TRUTH, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, at 2.45. Doors open, 2.15. Box Office at the Theatre open daily from Eleven to Five. No fees or gratuities. Telephone, 3700.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1884.

Not the least interesting incident of an eventful week has been the publication of "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands from 1852 to 1882," dedicated by the Queen to "My Loyal Highlanders." In this unpretending volume her Majesty, with unaffected simplicity, reveals her inner self, as well as sketches the faithful servants, especially John Brown, by whom she has been surrounded. The pensive tone of the illustrious widow is relieved by the abundant proofs, scattered through the pages of the book, of her perennial sympathy with human suffering and needs. Little as the Queen is able to appear in public, and come into personal relations with her subjects, the thousands of readers of this and the preceding volume gain a far more real insight into her virtues as a woman, if not her bearing as a Sovereign, than could result from public acts or state ceremonials. We learn from these pages that her Majesty is not merely the cordial friend of her dependents, but that she enters heartily into their joys and sorrows, and in all respects shares in those womanly feelings that are common to humanity in its higher aspects. Amid the onerous and multifarious duties of her exalted position, her Majesty finds ample time and opportunity to think of others, and to send messages of affectionate sympathy wherever, throughout her wide dominions, calamity or bereavement touches her heart. Such a book, read, as it is sure to be, by all sections of the population, cannot fail to have a most wholesome moral influence, because the Queen identifies herself with those pure and purifying sentiments which are the best foundation of society. In this age of luxury and pretension it is refreshing to have so touching a picture presented in the most exalted regions of a life of lowly devotion to simple duties, and of consolation, if not happiness, found in simple pleasures and in daily acts of practical benevolence. It is such revelations that have made our Queen almost as popular with our kindred across the Atlantic as among her faithful subjects throughout the British Empire.

If any readers of the Queen's book should incline to be disappointed because it refrains from dealing with the affairs of State, they should remember that it is more a diary of domestic incidents at one particular residence than the records of the life of a Sovereign. The "Leaves" do not initiate us into the high official duties of her Majesty, which are of the most laborious character, nor notice, except in a cursory way, the great public events that form an era in the life of the nation. Her responsible position precludes an expression of opinions, without which such a narrative would be unmeaning. The book is probably only the fragment of a diary which, if it ever sees the light, could not with prudence be published in full during the lifetime of the Queen.

In England the chief representatives of the Fourth Estate are, to a great extent, shrouded in mystery, though there is an increasing disposition to follow the example of political writers in France and the United States in throwing off the anonymous. Whatever the relative merits of the two customs, there is no doubt that until Tuesday last only a select few out of the thousands of readers of the *Times* knew even the name of its editor, though he wielded a power greater than any but statesmen of the first rank. The late Mr. Chenery was far better known as an Oriental scholar than as a public writer. Six years ago he was called upon to fill the editorial chair left vacant by Mr. Delane, perhaps the most efficient editor of this generation. It was a trying test for a learned recluse, immersed in philological studies, to succeed to a position for which a comprehensive acquaintance with current events, and social as well as political life, is essential. If not a first-

rate editor, Mr. Chenery was a man of untiring energy, ready resource, sound judgment, and estimable qualities of heart and mind. He has been cut off at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight—the victim of overwork rather than of the infirmities of age.

It is sad to think of the fate of Cetewayo, the "noble savage," once the omnipotent King of the Zulus, then a prisoner at the Cape, and afterwards a popular visitor in London. His restoration to his native land was as serious a blunder as the war in which he was overthrown. On his return to Zululand Cetewayo forgot the pledges he had given to the British Government, and was unable to make head against the native chiefs who were jealous of his return, and coalesced to resist his aggressive tendencies. The story of his adventures after he once more found himself at Ulundi is somewhat obscure. Hunted down by his adversaries, he again became a captive, and the British authorities at Ekowe have been relieved of great embarrassment by the sudden death of their broken-hearted prisoner. Dethroned monarchs are rarely of further use to the world. There certainly was no definite sphere for Cetewayo when his prestige was destroyed in Zululand, and there is some reason to hope that his removal will pave the way for a pacific settlement of the difficulties of his distracted country.

Her Majesty's Ministers have, in more respects than one, been singularly unlucky in respect to the turn of events in the Soudan. The debate on Mr. Bourke's amendment, on the first night of the Session, suddenly collapsed simultaneously with the receipt of the news of the disastrous defeat of the heterogeneous force which Baker Pasha pushed forward to the relief of Tokar. On the eve of the still more important motions of censure in both Houses came the sad tidings of the capture of Sinkat by the Soudanese Arabs, and the destruction of the brave Tewfik Bey and the devoted garrison of six hundred men in their gallant attempt to break through the besieging host. Their cruel fate, and the massacre of inoffensive women and children cooped up in the place, has created a profound sympathy in this country. For a day or two after the rout at Teb, Souakim was thought to be in great danger. But Osman Digna and his host are not versed in military tactics, or equal to the siege of a town even partially fortified and defended by ships of war. Prompt measures have been taken to secure Souakim, not only against rebels outside but against malcontents within. Admiral Hewett, nominated Commander-in-Chief by the British Government, has a strong body of marines and bluejackets to defend the town and preserve order, and it is probable that the Arab leader will hesitate to court certain defeat in a conflict with British artillery. The little fortress of Tokar at the time we write still holds out, and, if not reduced to dire extremity, its garrison may yet be saved. Somewhat tardily, orders have been given to collect a force of 4000 British troops at Souakim, under the command of General Graham, to relieve Tokar and resist any attack by Osman Digna.

General Gordon is no longer a lone man crossing the trackless desert. He has reached Berber, and found everything favourable to his purpose, and he is in no wise dismayed by the disastrous news from the East coast. The tribes around are friendly, and his moral supremacy over the Soudanese appears to be undiminished. "The people," he says, "are coming in to meet me on all sides with enthusiasm." Telegraphic communication being broken beyond Berber, we must wait awhile for further news of this intrepid officer's movements. His journey up the Nile to Khartoum is not without its dangers, but General Gordon is confident of success in providing for the retreat of the garrison, and in arranging to give back to the native chiefs "the ancestral power" which had been usurped by Egypt. In fact, he hopes to settle the Soudan difficulty without having recourse to the conquering Mahdi.

Such are the exceptional circumstances under which a vote of censure on the Government was moved in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday night. Lord Salisbury's indictment against her Majesty's Ministers was a heavy one, and was supported by the votes of a large majority of the Peers present, who by 181 to 81 decided that the recent lamentable events in the Soudan were mainly the result of the vacillating and inconsistent policy of the Government. In reply to Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone made a speech which is more to be admired for its pre-eminent ability than for its consistent logic. There is no adequate reply to the contention that the intervention now at length sanctioned might a fortnight ago have saved the garrisons of Eastern Soudan. At the same time the Prime Minister was able to quote Baker Pasha's distinct assurance that his force at Trinkitat was quite adequate to raise the siege of Tokar. If he had been successful all would have been well. The House of Commons will, no doubt, decline to take a restricted view of the question now before it. A vote of censure involves considerations so weighty and complicated that no decision is to be expected that will overthrow the Government and precipitate an appeal to the country.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The unexpected death of Mr. Thomas Chenery, the accomplished and highly respected Editor-in-Chief of the *Times*, has with sad swiftness followed the demise of Mr. Abraham Hayward, who had been for many years one of the most valued of that brilliant band of "outside" contributors to the organ of Printing House-square, among whom there may be likewise numbered "S. G. O." (Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne); the writer of the remarkable letters signed "An Ionian," who was a Mr. Papanicolas; and "Jacob Omnium" (the late Mr. Matthew Higgins). The letter-writer on social topics, who adopted the signature of "The London Scoundrel," was Albert Smith.

I see from "Men of the Time" that the late Mr. Chenery was born at Barbadoes. It is singular that so many prominent members of the *Times* staff should have been of West Indian engendrure. The late Mr. Æneas C. Dallas, the late Mr. Mowbray Morris (manager of the paper), the late Mr. Chenery, and the living Mr. Charles Austin, must all be reckoned as by birth or extraction West Indians.

In the *Times* itself a lengthy and eloquent tribute has, of course, been paid to the memory of Mr. Chenery; and it is, at the same time, touching to mark the unanimous feeling of admiration, respect, and sympathy with which the deceased gentleman has been spoken of in the columns of the daily press. The maxim *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* has been scrupulously adhered to by journalists of every shade of opinion.

Very strange indeed is the social aspect of the journalist's calling in England. A calling it surely is; since, if a man has not a distinct vocation for journalism, he had much better devote his energies to the cultivation of cabbages, the mending of shoes, or the cracking of stones. Here was a gentleman of good social position, of great literary capacity, of vast attainments in scholarship, and of large experience of the world. The *Times* tells us that Mr. Chenery read with ease and spoke with fluency French, German, and Italian; that, in addition to the classical lore he had imbibed at Cambridge, he was a master of modern Greek and of Turkish, and that as an Arabic and a Hebrew scholar he had few rivals among his contemporaries. His great merits raised him in middle life to the chief editorship of the most renowned and the ablest newspaper in the world. He wielded for six years power and exercised influence which were simply tremendous; and outside the circles of London and University society it is questionable whether one person in ten thousand had ever heard of Mr. Thomas Chenery. And from the number of persons who until two or three days since were wholly ignorant as to the individuality of the late editor of the *Times*, I exclude the peasantry, who, as a rule, know nothing save about turnips and cognate things.

I have been reading Captain Burton's wonderfully erudite and exhaustive "Book of the Sword," which, in most sumptuous form and copiously illustrated, has just been published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. When I speak of "The Book of the Sword" as "exhaustive" I do so, obviously, in a comparative sense, as the present large volume of three hundred pages is only the first instalment of the three sections into which the work will be divided. As it is, the superb monograph is a highly valuable contribution to archaeological, philological, historical, and technological literature.

Captain Burton regards the sword as the "Queen of Weapons"; and as he is himself a *maitre d'armes breveté*, and one of the expertest swordsmen of the day, he is of course entitled to speak with enthusiasm of *l'arme blanche*. But he also glorifies the sword—and the ghastly work which it does—from a social and philosophical point of view. "From days immemorial" he writes in his introduction:—

The Queen of Weapons, a creator as well as a destroyer, carved out history, formed the nations and shaped the world. She decided the Alexandrine and Cæsarean victories, which opened new prospects to human ken. She diffused everywhere the bright lights and splendid benefits of war and conquest whose functions are all important in the formative and progressive processes. . . . War, again, benefits society by raising its tone above the ineffable littleness and meanness which characterise the everyday life of the many. In the presence of the Great Destroyer petty feuds and miserable envy and malice stand hushed and awe struck.

Was it a tanner or a shoemaker who, when the question as to how a besieged town should best be fortified was debated, suggested that there was nothing like leather. Were I of Captain Burton's trade I should argue as he does: only I could not do so with his learning and his eloquence. But being only a contemptible civilian, a miserable *pékin*, I am content to inscribe on the margin (I am glad to say, a broad one) of the page in which Captain Burton magnifies the "Queen of Weapons" and eulogises war, just one text. "Then Abner called to Joab, and said, 'Shall the sword devour for ever? Knowest thou not that it will be bitterness to the latter end?'" 2 Sam. ii. 26.

Captain Burton, I observe, gives to that, which in plain English might be called "weapon-lore," the name of "Hoplology." The word has excited my curiosity. Is "hoplology" to be found in any dictionary; or did the learned author of "The Book of the Sword" compound and coin the word from *hoplon* and *logos*? If he did so coin and compound it, I think that this kind of thing ought to be stopped; else the experts in hats will begin to talk about "pilology" and the gunners about "pyrobology."

I see that at a recent meeting of the Royal Historical Society, Lord Aberdeen presiding, Colonel G. B. Maleson, C.S.I., read a paper on "The Lost Opportunities of the House of Austria." I am seriously and humbly asking for information when I ask whether "the House of Austria" is a correct expression. I have heard of "the House of Hapsburg." I have heard of "the House of Hanover," the "House of Brunswick," but never of the "House of England." The "House of Hohenzollern"

we know, but not the "House of Prussia;" the "House of Romanoff," but not the "House of Russia." Is there a "Maison de France?" I have heard of the House of Braganza, but never of the House of Portugal; of the House of Bourbon, but never of the House of Spain. These are contradictions very puzzling to the unlearned. Is it the House of Leinster or the House of Fitzgerald; the House of Russell or of Bedford; of Northumberland or of Percy; of Stuart or of Scotland?

Might not the wisdom of our lawgivers contemplate the toleration of a prison the discipline of which should not be penal nor confinement in it infamous? I note the case, lately decided, of an action brought by a commercial traveller against the Governor and two warders of one of her Majesty's prisons for assault and ill-treatment. The plaintiff had been sentenced to imprisonment (specifically stated to be without hard labour) for fourteen days, in default of payment of a fine imposed upon him for neglecting to have his child vaccinated. Once in jail, he was compelled to wear the prison garb, to pick oakum, to sleep on a plank bed, and to subsist on the prison fare: permission to provide his own food from the outside being denied him. It was contended for the defence that the plaintiff "was a criminal, although not sentenced to hard labour, and was only subjected to ordinary prison discipline." The learned Judge who tried the case held that the defendants, under the Prisons Act, were not liable, and gave judgment accordingly against the plaintiff, with costs.

To compel a commercial traveller to pick oakum is, it strikes me, a wonderfully good imitation of putting him to hard labour. Surely the temporary deprivation of liberty would be a sufficient punishment for offences not of a felonious or disgraceful kind. We had such prisons of old. In the Fleet and the "Bench," not only debtors, but persons sentenced to imprisonment for violations of the Revenue laws, for contempt of court, and—in some instances—for assault were detained. The commercial traveller, it is true, might have been placed in the category of first-class misdemeanants, which is a slightly more enviable one; but surely there should be an intermediate stage of treatment for prisoners who are not rogues and vagabonds.

If the correspondent who wrote to me in Spanish, from Guernsey (and who should have said "Don José" and not "Don Josef") had only written "gerrymander" instead of "jerrymander," I might have helped him to a solution of his difficulty. In the 1880 edition of "Webster's Dictionary of the English Language" (London: G. Bell and Sons) I find, under the head of "gerrymander":—

To divide, as a state, into local districts, for the choice of representatives, in a way which is unnatural and unfair, with a view to give a political party an advantage over its opponent. This was done in Massachusetts, when Elbridge Gerry was governor, and was attributed to his influence; hence the name; although it is now known that he was opposed to the measure.

The information about Governor Gerry is quoted in Webster, from Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms"; and the whitewashing of the Governor is delicious. It is a pity that the word should have been allowed to travel out of a slang dictionary into one of professedly legitimate English, and thence into British political speech. But I hope that in the future, when an English politician alludes to "gerrymandering," he will, in common fairness, continue:—"And allow me to add that Governor Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, was entirely opposed to the practice which bears his name." "Gerrymander!" No wonder our modern dictionaries grow so inflated, when words as horrible as "gerrymander" are pitchforked into them. And to think that, less than two centuries ago, Swift protested against the use of so harmless a word as "banter," as a word intolerably coarse and low!

How necessary it is that gentlemen who speak in public about "gerrymandering" should explain that Governor Gerry had nothing to do with the device in question, is shown by a communication (among others) from "A. W. P." (Sunderland), who quotes as follows from a speech made not long since by Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle:—

A certain American Governor—Gerry—by dexterous manipulation and redistribution of the electoral districts of his province managed (although the two political parties were previously about equal in voting power) to give his own friends a decided majority. A map of the province showing the altered portions was published, and a copy hung up in the office of the local "Thunderer." A gentleman of some artistic ability happening to enter the room altered with a paint-brush the coloured portion of the map, and said to the Editor, "Here is a fine salamander for you." "No," said the Editor, "Don't call it 'salamander,' call it 'gerrymander.'" The word has since been used in America to signify any kind of political trickery.

But Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., should have explained that Governor Gerry had nothing to do with "gerrymandering." By-the-way, my Sunderland correspondent reproachfully tells me that I am guilty of what is considered a very great crime by North Countrymen in not reading Mr. Cowen's speeches. Good Sir, there are not forty-eight hours in the day.

As it is, it occurs to me that it might be slightly useful to young men who are ambitious to adopt journalism as a profession to try to give, within, comparatively speaking, the compass of a nutshell, a sketch of how a hard-working writer for the newspapers really does dispose of the twenty-four hours diurnally at his command. In the morning, punctually as the clock strikes eight, you sit down to breakfast (which rarely extends beyond a cup of coffee and a morsel of toast, for men who lead sedentary lives should eat and drink as little as ever they possibly can, and live much more *à la Française* than *à l'Anglaise*); and you breakfast with spectacles on nose and a pair of scissors in your hand; for you must read attentively, in order to obtain subjects on which to descend in leading articles, the *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily News*, the *Standard*, the *Morning Post*, and the *Morning Advertiser*, the *Paris Figaro*, and the *New York Herald*. On Tuesday morning this pabulum is augmented by the *World*, on Wednesday by *Punch*, and on Saturday by the *San Francisco News Letter*; there are the evening papers to go through every afternoon, and on Thursday there is *Truth*; and you must expect, in addition, a desultory deluge of newspapers and periodicals,

skimming which you find paragraphs marked with red or blue pencil, setting forth that you are the author of "You Shouldn't"; that you are going to Mesopotamia, or to the moon; that you are an Irishman, a Turk, a Quaker, or a Jew; that you know more than you should do about the murder of Eliza Grimwood; and that your grandmother danced on the tight rope. Before or after this course of literature you open the letters which the first post has brought you.

It is ten o'clock before you can enter your work-room. Between that hour and one a.m. you answer as many letters as you are able to do, and you paste on slips of paper the newspaper cuttings which you think may serve as subjects for leading articles or "sub-leaders." On each slip you must set down, briefly, what you think of the particular case, and how you propose to treat it. This budget of subjects a faithful aide-de-camp, riding, not driving, in a hansom cab, takes to the able Editor of the daily newspaper with which you are connected. At one p.m. you have your lunch; if it be a day only of ordinary duration, you take your meal "like a Christian"; if it be a hard day, you lunch "off a chair" by your side, and forget, ten minutes afterwards, whether you have had any lunch at all. But (hard days excepted) you read after lunch, for just half-an-hour, some solid book, to keep your memory green. An old volume of the *Quarterly*, of the *Lancet*, of Cobbett, or of the *Old Monthly* or *European Magazine*, is the best literature for solid, after lunch reading.

From two until a quarter to seven p.m. you are "at it," writing your leader and sub-leader, or making what progress you can with the magazine story or essay which you have undertaken to write. At five p.m. you have a cup of tea and a slice of plum-cake (if the home authorities will let you have any). At seven you get your dinner. Afterwards you go to the play or into the world to see the show. You don't write at night, save when you dine at home; and then you only write letters. If you did any more literary work, I fancy that the end of the business would be your going raving mad. But you always try to be home by eleven p.m., and before you go to bed you devote two sound, silent hours to the schoolboy studies which you so thoughtlessly and wantonly and shamefully neglected when you were young. You try to increase your store of knowledge, never ceasing to bear in mind the sage warning contained in one of the finest poems in the English language, the "Nosce teipsum" of Sir John Davis, the son of the tanner of Chisgrove, and who so narrowly missed being Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench:

The Wits that div'd most deep and soar'd most high  
Seeking Man's powers, have found his Weakness such,  
Skill comes so slow and Life so fast doth fly,  
We learn so little and forget so much.

As for the "Echoes," they are always with you, in some shape or form. You have no sooner finished one weekly portion than you begin to scheme out another. With respect to the keeping of your commonplace books and diaries, to looking in at Clubs, to being worried by bores and beggars and people with grievances and mad people;—these are only incidental items in your daily burden. But there is the calling, such as it is. It does not lead to anything in particular. It is, in comparison with the professions of law, of medicine, and of art, poorly remunerated; still, it gives a man the opportunity to do his best to be a useful citizen; and it is certainly a most amusing trade, bringing one in contact with a vast variety of exceedingly odd people.

Mem.: I hope that I have not been, myself, a bore in thus dwelling on the details of the daily life of a busy writer for the press. There is scarcely a week that passes in which I do not receive letters from young men begging me to tell them "how the thing is done." I forgot to mention that the journalist must work on Sunday; but the Saturday is a whole holiday—unless it happens that you write for the *Observer*.

There are, I am happy to find, more temperance cookery books than one. A lady sends me, from the West-End School of Cookery, Glasgow, two neat and handy little manuals, "Household Cookery and Laundry Work" and "Hints to Young Housekeepers." The lady is so kind as to congratulate me "on uttering such sentences in favour of temperance." I cannot remember that I ever uttered any sentences in disfavour of temperance. But I am no more a Total Abstinence than I am a Mormon or a Buddhist; and I hope to have a *solo au vin blanc* for dinner to-morrow.

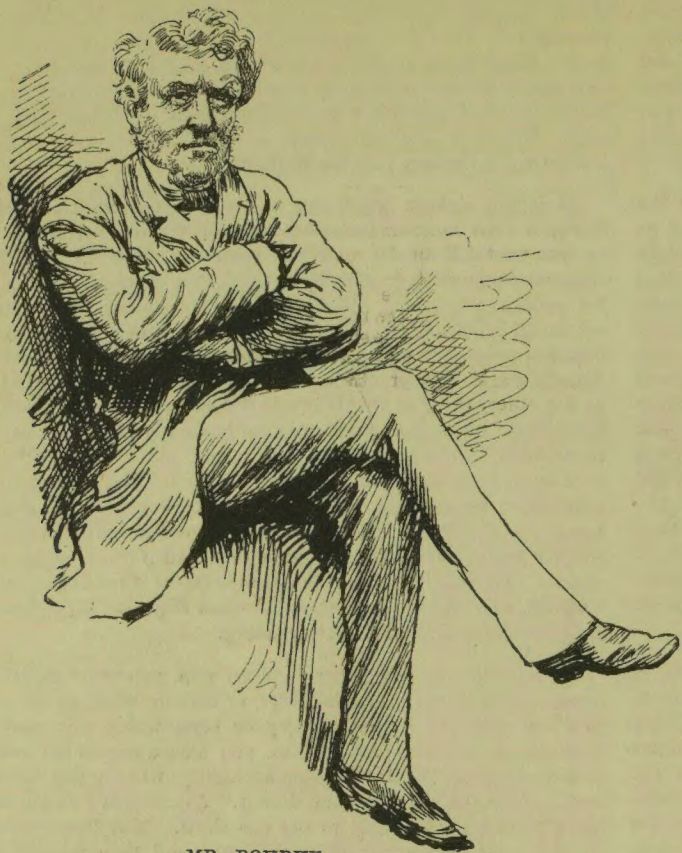
I am equally obliged to "M. E. C. P." (Kingstown, county Dublin), who tells me that she has often heard the late Mr. Edward Lenthal Swifte relate the anecdote of the enriched tobaccoist who set up his carriage with the punning motto on the panels "Quid Rides"? and that the hero of the story was, according to Mr. E. L. Swifte, the celebrated Lundy Foot, of Dublin. Secondly, my esteemed correspondent proclaims her dislike for "alcoholic flavourings for plum-puddings," tipsy cake, and so forth. Such flavourings, she holds, put dangerous temptation in the way of servants, who can seldom resist a propensity for "tasting." My correspondent has never had a tipsy servant (I can say ditto, with one exception, to Mrs. Burke: the exception was a Belgian *cordon bleu*); and she adds that, "as a rule, Irish servants get milk instead of beer; and although they are in some respects inferior to English servants, they are certainly their superiors in the way of sobriety."

"F. S. L." (Cleveland-row) has brought down "jerry-mander" with rather a long shot. He is under the impression that the term is derived from "a celebrated American party manager named Jeremiah Mander." "C. A. C." (Hedden-street) asks me whether I have ever seen a more degrading sight than the "sandwich men" in Regent-street? Well, scarcely, except long ago, when gangs of convicts in chains used to sweep the streets of some Continental cities. But my correspondent should remember that in this huge world of London there are crowds of "odd men," poor broken down, shiftless, trade-fallen creatures, who are very glad to accept the pittance paid to a sandwich-man as an alternative to sheer starvation. In my own neighbourhood I know of a case of a sickly man with a sickly wife and a sickly baby (his mother is a charwoman with a bad leg), who has no regular trade or calling to follow, but who was lately overjoyed at being "taken on" to walk about with the placards of an advertising grocer. I do not think that such a man "degrades" himself by becoming an animated sandwich.

G. A. S.



## SKETCHES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



MR. BOURKE.

Mr. Bourke, having failed as candidate for the ornamental office of City Remembrancer, has of late been laudably active in making good his legitimate claims to the reversion of the post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs when the Conservatives shall succeed to power. With this view, Mr. Bourke had consumed much midnight oil, and had industriously amassed a vast amount of material information with which to cover the Government with Egyptian darkness on the opening night of the Session. The prolixity of his hostile resolution might have prepared the House for the verbosity of his prolonged speech, the commencement of which was listened to with attention by Mr. Gladstone and by Sir Charles Dilke, upon whom had devolved the duty of replying on behalf of the Government. But there was ill news in the air it was in vain to struggle against. Mr. Bourke found an able and an energetic seconder in one of the most promising of Conservative members sitting behind Sir Stafford Northcote—the hon. member for Greenwich, Baron de Worms, who is pretty certain to command a place in the next Conservative Ministry.

The bad tidings of the disaster to Baker Pasha's force for the relief of Tokar were, meanwhile, monopolising the thoughts of the few members left in the House, and of the larger number to be found conversing earnestly in the refreshment-rooms and in the Lobby, where the presence of General Lord Wolseley did not tend to allay curiosity as to what steps would be taken by the Government in consequence of the ominous news from Souakim. Whether in the House or in the Lobby, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett is so conspicuous from a certain fussiness of manner peculiar to the member for Eye that it has been deemed but his due to sketch

him. He has undeniably the gift of application; and with irrepressible zeal pertinaciously applies himself to self-preparation for the Foreign Secretaryship of a very remote future.

But where was Sir Charles Dilke when the time came for him to answer Mr. Bourke and Baron de Worms? Later in the evening the right hon. member for Chelsea assured the House that he had positively arranged to speak after dinner, and that no one was more surprised than he that the debate on Egypt had collapsed at the close of the speech of Baron de Worms. Under all the untoward circumstances which have happened in the Soudan, it was, perhaps, as well for Sir Charles Dilke (*se reculant pour mieux sauter*) that he did not deliver the Ministerial defence on Tuesday week. Be that as it may, Mr. Bourke was, at least, to be consoled with at the premature rejection of his amendment by 77 votes against 20. There must have been faulty organisation on the part of somebody to bring about this collapse.

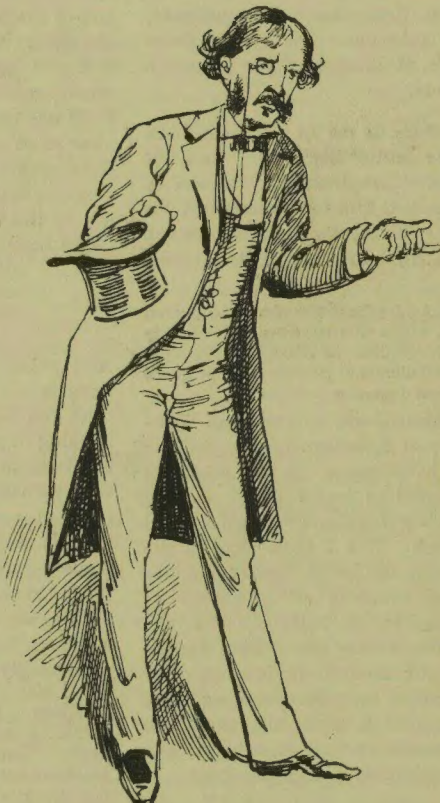
## THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

The Sketches by our Special Artist at Souakim presented in this Number of our Journal are those of incidents some time previous to the fatal disaster which befel Baker Pasha's army on Monday, the 4th inst., in the attempted advance from Trinkitat, on the Red Sea coast, to relieve the besieged Egyptian garrison at Tokar. That event, which was fully described in our last, has completely altered the whole aspect of affairs; Baker Pasha is recalled from his command, and was to return to Egypt this week; a great part also of the remaining Egyptian and black soldiery which he had at Souakim will be sent away, being found worse than useless; while the defence of the town and sea-port is undertaken by Admiral Sir W. Hewett with the British naval squadron, reinforced by large numbers of seamen, marines, and British troops, who will endeavour, if possible, to relieve the Tokar garrison, but will not otherwise engage in active military operations beyond the needful protection of Souakim.

This being at present the actual position of affairs, there is little to be added to our former accounts of the defeat



SIR CHARLES DILKE.



MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT.



BARON DE WORMS.



LORD WOLSELEY IN THE LOBBY.



THE VOTE OF CENSURE DEBATE: SCENE IN THE LOBBY.

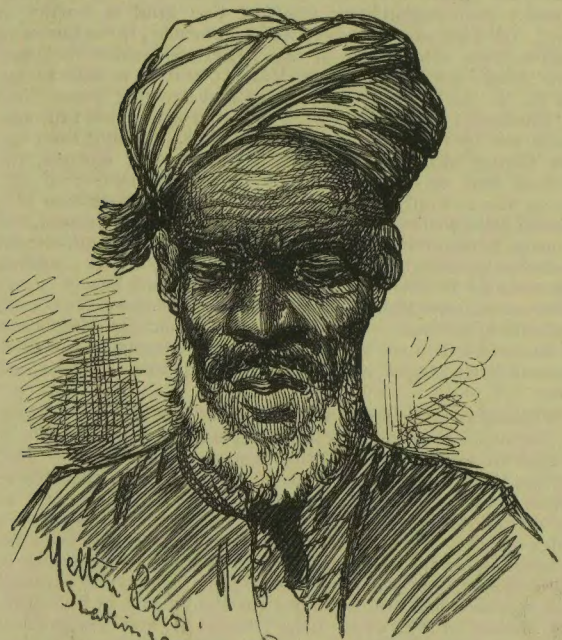
and rout of Baker Pasha; except that the enemy which put his army to flight on Monday week numbered only a thousand or twelve hundred Arab spearmen, and that his loss was nearly 2350 killed, about two-thirds of the force which he led into the field. All his guns, baggage, and camels were taken by the enemy. It is said that the Tokar garrison attempted to sally forth on the same day, but were driven back with a loss of forty men. The Sinkat garrison of six hundred, mostly Bashibazouks, under Tewfik Bey, has since been entirely destroyed; after blowing up the fortifications, when all their food was consumed, they came out to fight their way to Souakim, but were soon cut to pieces. They left behind them at Sinkat four sick men, and were followed by thirty women, whose lives have been spared.

The news of greatest immediate interest this week, next to that of General Gordon's journey, which has so far been safe and speedy, on his way to Khartoum, is that of the military arrangements recently made by the British Government for the relief of Tokar. The following telegram was sent last Tuesday from the Horse Guards to General Stephenson, commanding the British troops in Egypt:—"Forces to be collected at Souakim, with the object, if possible, of relieving Tokar garrison if it can hold out; if not, of taking any measures necessary for defence of ports. General Graham to command force; Redvers Buller to command Infantry Brigade, and be second in command; Herbert Stewart to command all mounted troops. Two last, and Wauchope, as Deputy Assistant General, start to-night. Select other staff officers as required in Egypt. Make following arrangements at once, settling all details yourself. Select three best battalions in your command. These, with Second Irish Fusiliers, now in the Jumna, and battalion of Marines, to form Infantry Brigade, under Buller. If you deem it advisable bring garrison of Alexandria to Cairo whilst expedition lasts. Report if you wish to do so, as orders would be sent to Fleet to hold Alexandria temporarily. Whilst so held a Naval officer will command there. Nineteenth Hussars, Native Infantry, and any reliable Native horsemen now at Souakim to constitute mounted force under Stewart. Take horses from Wood's Cavalry to complete Nineteenth, with country horses, leaving behind for the time English horses with Egyptian Cavalry. One Garrison Battery Royal Artillery to take over guns, equipment, camels, and camel-drivers from Wood's Camel Battery: if it has started from Cairo it must be brought back at once for this purpose. It can take ordinary field guns with it up the Nile. Send one of its officers with camel-drivers. Baring will give necessary authority. Admiral Hewett will furnish machine guns manned with sailors if required. Do not send field guns on any account with expedition. Regimental transport to be taken with troops. Employ camels as much as possible. Hire them if possible; if not, purchase. Baggage to be on lowest possible scale, as troops ought to be back in Cairo in three weeks. Obtain from Egyptian

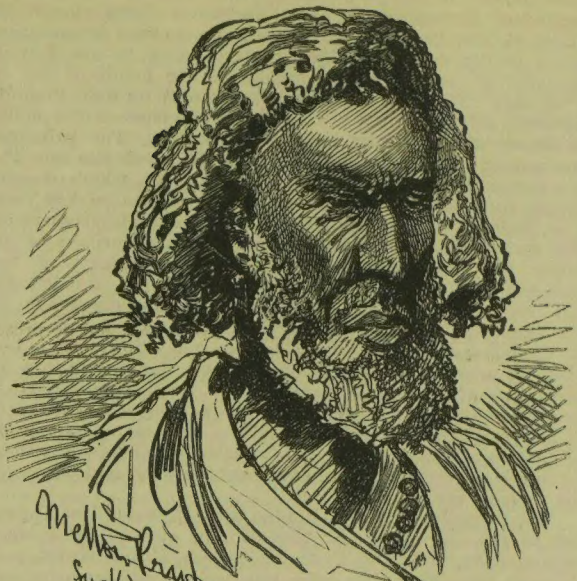


## THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

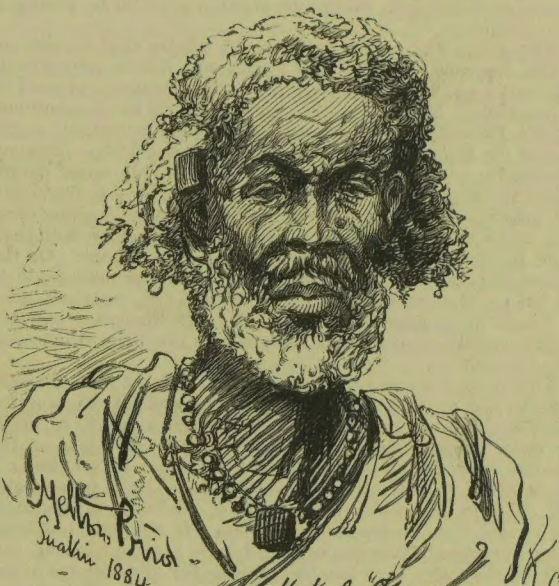
Government means for carrying water on camels. Turn your best attention to carriage of water. Stretchers at rate of three or four per company. Make best arrangements you can for conveyance of wounded. Tents to accompany force to Souakim or Trinkitat as case may be. Troops to bivouac on line of march. Provisions for men and horses for a fortnight to be embarked. Arrange for sending on afterwards enough for one or two more weeks. Naval authorities may be depended on for first needs to be landed from ships. All sea transport required to be arranged with Naval authorities. Three months' supply of groceries for 6000 men, and a reserve of 180,000 lb. preserved meat and 400 tons of forage, will be shipped from England immediately. You will telegraph any further requirements. Send your best



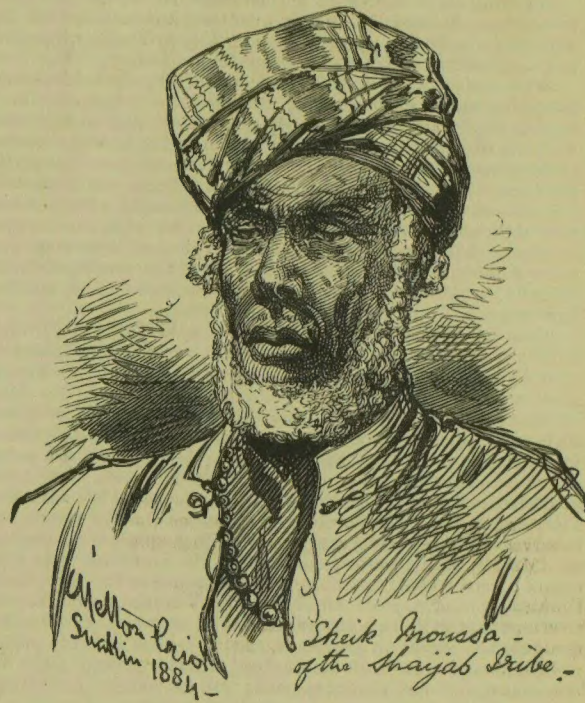
*Inahmoud Bey Ali.  
a Sheik of the Shaijah Tribe.*



*Abdul Kader Mahmoud  
Sheik of the Fadlab Tribe*



*Hekal Osman.  
Sheik of the Abaramanab  
Tribe*



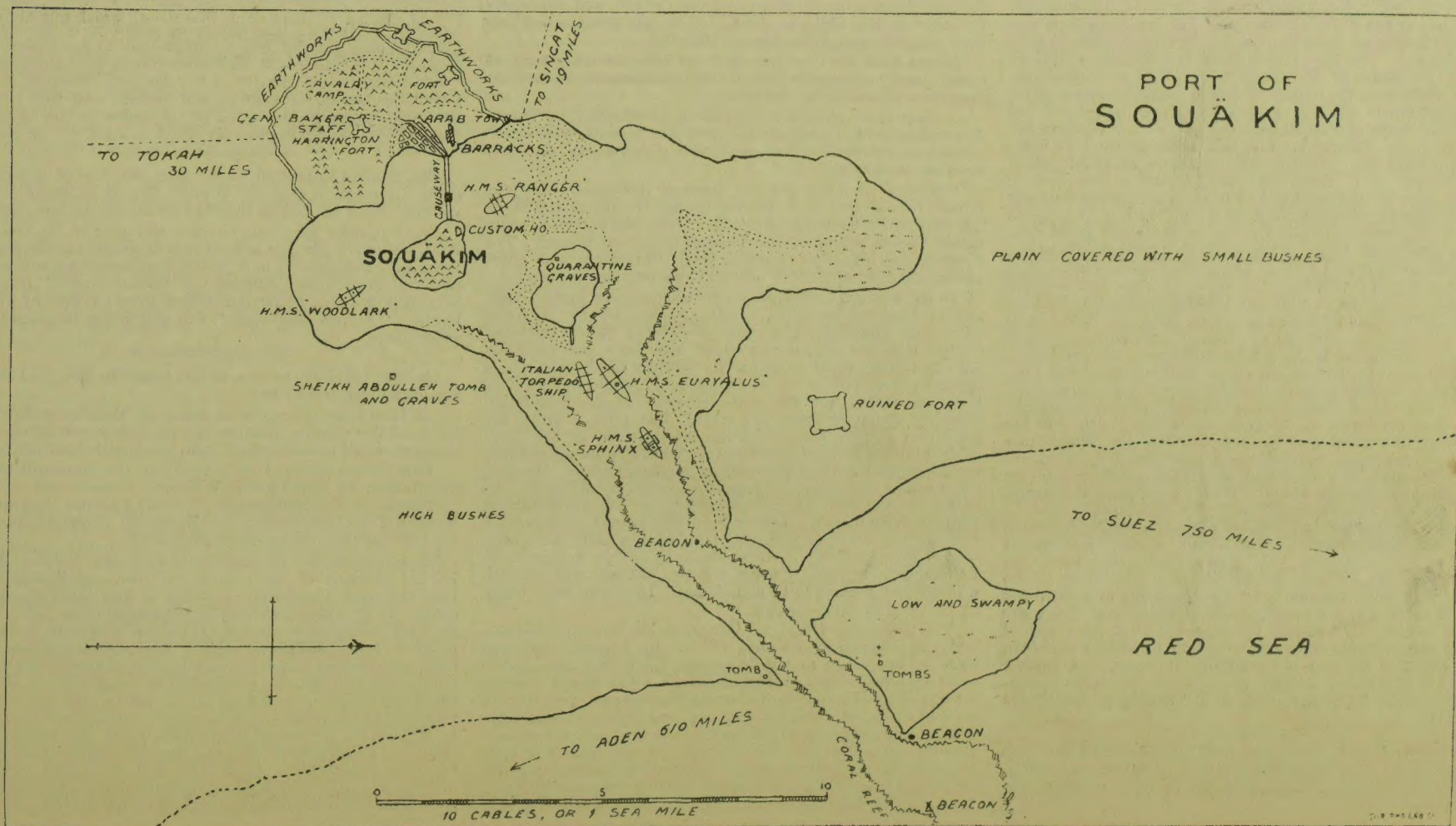
*Sheik Mousa  
of the Shaijah Tribe.*

doctor as principal medical officer. Two hundred and fifty rounds per man, besides seventy in pouch. Furnish each man with ample puggaree. Tenth Hussars, from the Junna, will be landed to garrison Souakim. A few of them might be mounted on horses now there, as it is desirable to be strong in cavalry. Order all good horses now there to remain for this purpose. Tell Parr to do his best to obtain land transport there. Naval officer at Alexandria will arrange for conveyance from Suez to Souakim. Communicate with him at once. Two medical and two commissariat officers start at once for service in your command. All confidence felt in your judgment and experience to settle necessary details. Communicate this to Baring and Hewett at once, and arrange details with latter. The greatest publicity to be given to the determination to relieve Tokar by British soldiers." We can only hope this may be successful. The Government think they can relieve the Tokar garrison if only they can hold out till the end of the present month.

The plan or chart of the port of Souakim, copied by our Special Artist there from a drawing of official authority, will show the local facilities existing for the defence of that place, if necessary, by our naval and military forces. This plan, as it stands on another page, is in such a position that the uppermost side of the Engraving represents the west quarter, towards the mainland in the direction of Sinkat (Sincat, as there spelt); while Tokar, or "Tokah," which also lies beyond the limits of the plan, would be approached by a route to the south, marked at the left-hand side of the Engraving; and the Red Sea, with the maritime routes northward to Suez and southward to Aden, is shown at the bottom side. The harbour of Souakim, it will be seen, is entered from the sea by a long and narrow inlet, or strait, which is shut in by the land on both sides, and at the mouth of which is a low and swampy

## TRIBAL CHIEFS OF THE EASTERN SOUDAN.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT SOUAKIM.



PLAN OF THE PORT OF SOUAKIM.



harbour several weeks ago will be observed in our plan of Souakim.

Massowah, another sea-port of the Soudan, distant about 300 miles to the south from Souakim, near the Abyssinian frontier, was described in our last. Several Sketches were made there by our Special Artist, when he accompanied the staff of Baker Pasha on the General's visit to Massowah, at the end of December or early in January; and we published one of them last week. The Illustrations now given are those of Baker Pasha inspecting the forts at Massowah; the departure of some black native troops, embarking amidst the lamentations of their wives and children, to join his army at Souakim; and a scene in the market-place, with people selling water. The water-supply of this town, as well as of Souakim, is a difficult business. The water comes through a pipe, from a source distant six or seven miles inland, and is collected in a large well on the second island, where the town is built. Men, women, and children, with vessels formed of a sheepskin or goatskin sewn up, inclosed in a rope netting, procure the water from this well, and carry it for sale about the town. Little girls, seven or eight years of age, run about with heavy loads, which many a white man would not like. The water is sold cheap, considering this labour; and the girls seem greatly excited when a customer is at hand.

In addition to the scene at the embarkation of the black troops from Massowah, we now give the Illustration, from Dr. Hardcastle's Sketch, of the Camp of Zobeir Pasha's blacks at the Suez Docks, which was mentioned in our last.

The arrival of a tribal chief or Sheikh, with his armed followers, mounted on camels, to meet the "Holy Sheikh," Osman El Maghrani, in Baker Pasha's camp, and to negotiate with the General for terms of service or alliance, was a rather striking scene, which our Artist has delineated in one of his sketches. The men carried spears and shields, and each wore a drab-coloured or white piece of cloth around his body, while their dark complexion and loose flowing hair were picturesque in effect. They were accompanied by a few horsemen and many soldiers on foot. Our Artist drew the portraits, individually, of several of these Eastern Soudan chiefs, and we have engraved four of them for publication.

General Gordon's journey from Upper Egypt, through Nubia, leaving the Nile at Korosko and crossing the Desert to Abu Hamed, whence he proceeded to Berber on his way to Khartoum, has been regarded with much anxiety. Our Map of that region exhibits the route which he has taken, with the distances from one stage to another. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, and encountered no delay or interruption, arriving at Berber last Monday. His telegram from Berber to Cairo on Tuesday says, "Stewart and I are all right. Do not bother about us." He hopes the Soudan will be perfectly tranquil, as the people are coming in on all sides, with enthusiasm, to meet him; but he asks that camels may be sent, to transport the families of the Egyptians slain in Kordofan, from Abu Hamed to Korosko. He goes on to Khartoum with a pacific and conciliatory mission, to withdraw all the Egyptian garrisons, and to restore the rule of the independent native Sultans throughout the Soudan; but he does not apprehend that this policy will be endangered by our making an effort to rescue the garrison of Tokar.

## CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The Bank of England rate of discount, which had been 3 per cent since Sept. 27 last, was last Thursday raised to 3½. No change was expected, but it has since become very clear that the Bank directors were justified in giving this signal of warning to the many interests affected by recent disturbing events. The course of fortune in Egypt had not only resulted in a temporary loan to the Egyptian Government of close upon a million sterling, but the defeat of General Baker at once opened the prospect of our having to be at an immediate and indefinite military expenditure in Egypt. From other directions, also, the money market was affected. Gold had been leaving for Australia, of all places in the world; the necessities of the French Government, as expressed by the new loan, were taking money on a large scale from this centre, and quite a series of concurring influences had originated nearer home. The Bank rate was therefore no sooner raised to 3½ per cent than all these influences and contingencies were realised, and the open market followed without a moment's hesitation. The banks raised the rate of interest allowed on deposits to 2½ per cent, the discount houses put theirs to 2½, 2½, and 3; while the working rate of discount at once assimilated to the new Bank standard.

For one or two days towards the end of last week there was a general feeling of uneasiness, but now there is some degree of confidence. The Egyptian outlook is not quite so bad as it was; the death of Cetewayo is regarded as solving one distant difficulty; the export of gold to Australia has ceased; the preparations for the French Loan are completed, so far as withdrawing French balances hence; the Glamorgan-shire Banking Company, Limited, have resolved to continue in business; and the wild rumours as to difficulties in banking and Stock Exchange circles which were current up to Friday evening last have died away without any of the predicted events having come off. But great as is the relief arising from all this, anxiety is not quite at an end. The blow to credit given by the Stock Exchange failure of the last settlement is still felt in almost its original force. The more the subject is thought over, the more does opinion tend towards refusing to advance on registered stock until it is actually transferred; while in the Stock Exchange it is felt to be impossible to keep up the old scale of speculative accounts with such limitation of borrowing facilities. Hence it has happened that for several days past first one stock and then another has suffered from the closing of outstanding accounts.

Very opportunely in the midst of this perplexity good news comes from America. A telegram from New York is to the effect that, at a meeting of the presidents of the Trunk lines and their principal connections, it was decided to restore the tariff rates both east and west, the presidents to be themselves responsible for all proved departures therefrom. This decision is regarded as very important, and a substantial rebound has taken place in most American securities. With them Grand Trunk stocks have gained considerably. Canadian Pacific shares have also risen, for though they are not affected by the rates prevailing in the States, they rank on the New York market, and naturally respond to the general conditions there prevalent. They are further beneficially affected by the belief that the proposed loan by the Government is sure to obtain legislative sanction. In contrast to all that is favourable, however, is a further severe fall in Mexican Railway stock, which has fallen to considerably under 50, as the result of the closing of speculative accounts.

T. S.

Our portrait of the late Mr. Abraham Hayward is from a photograph by Alexander Bassano, of Piccadilly; and that of the late Mr. Wendell Phillips, from one by Mora, of Broadway, New York.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

"French intervention in the Soudan" has probably been the heading of sensational telegrams in some of the London morning papers this week. An over-zealous agent of the French Government in Egypt has, it appears, seen in such a step a means of increasing his own importance. But should M. Ferry yield to the suggestion, and advocate such intervention while the Tonquin difficulty is still pending, he would in all probability soon find his portfolio in the hands of M. de Freycinet. It is indeed difficult to discover on what grounds certain publicists affirm the existence of a current of opinion in favour of French intervention in Egypt. The principal business of the Chamber of Deputies this week has been the discussion of the bill on street manifestations, which owes its origin to Prince Napoleon's famous proclamation last year. The Radicals protest against the bill of the Government on the ground that it opens the door to arbitrariness of all kinds, and that it is directed against the liberty of the proletariat. Nevertheless, the Chamber has decided by 337 votes against 207 to proceed to the discussion of the articles. M. Jules Ferry's nose was the occasion of an interpellation in the Chamber the other day. The Minister was accused of having caused the prohibition by the police of an entertainment called "Le Journal Parlé," because one of the features of the programme was a caricature of M. Ferry's most prominent feature, his nose. The prohibition was explained away, and the interpellation fell through, leaving M. Ferry's nose more famous than ever, and nasology the topic of the hour.

The funeral mass for M. Rouher was celebrated last Thursday in the Church of St. Augustin, in presence of a large congregation, including Prince Napoleon, Prince Murat, and Princess Mathilde. The coffin was covered with wreaths, one of which had been sent by the Empress Eugénie.

The widow of the historian Michelet, piously faithful to the memory of the illustrious historian, published the first volume of his memoirs on Feb. 9, the anniversary of his death. The volume, entitled *Ma Jeunesse* (1 vol., Calmann Lévy), is dedicated "to those who wish to become men." It has been compiled by Madame Michelet from notes left by her husband; but compiled in such a way that we never know how much is Michelet's work and how much that of his widow. From this point of view the book is unsatisfactory, at least for those who hold that one of the chief charms of autobiographical literature is precisely the intimate personal quality that is inevitably wanting in biography written whether by strangers or by friends.

Thanks to the strange and tepid winter that we are enjoying, the small capitalists of France are able to subscribe to the new loan without risking to catch their death of cold or rheumatism. To-day is the great day. The Government asks for 350 millions of francs; and already last night, at the door of the Ministry in the Rue de Rivoli, and at the different Mairies, the queues began to form, and several hundred people passed the night *à la belle étoile* in order to be the first come and the first served. Of course in these patient waiters there were not a few fictitious capitalists who hoped to sell their place in the queue this morning for a few francs. On the Bourse, it must be said, people are by no means favourable to the loan; the rate of issue is considered unreasonable; M. Tirard is unpopular as a Minister of Finance; and the market yesterday closed at disastrously low rates, the lowest of the month.

This week the great distractions of the Parisians have been visits to the various picture exhibitions and to the auction rooms at the Hôtel Drouot, where important sales are succeeding each other rapidly. On Saturday, at the sale of the Osmond collection, a Boule cabinet was sold for 45,000f.; a pair of Sèvres pâte tendre vases, 86,100f.; a single pâte tendre vase, 51,100f.; another pair of vases, 65,000f.; a jardinière pâte tendre rose Pompadour, 59,100f. If the sale had been better advertised these prices would have been surpassed, for, high as they are, they are reasonable for pâte tendre of the Louis XV. epoch, a luxury now within the reach of none but millionaires. The sale of Manet's pictures produced altogether 120,000f. The famous picture of "Olympia" fetched 10,000f.

T. C.

The dedication of St. Paul's, the new English church at Hyères, took place last week, in the presence of a large congregation. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Pope has addressed an Encyclical Letter to the French Bishops, in which he enjoins vigilance in the presence of dangers threatening the State and the Church, and especially recommends that children should not be sent to schools where their religious principles may be offended.

Mount Etna has been throwing out ashes from the topmost crater, strong earthquake shocks in the districts around the mountain preceding the outbreak.

A disastrous accident happened on Monday on the Theiss. A wedding party, numbering thirty-five persons, were crossing the river near Dombrud, when the ice gave way, and only one person was rescued.

"Néron," the new five-act opera of Rubinstein, was performed for the first time, by the Italian troupe, in the Marie Theatre, St. Petersburg, on Sunday night, the orchestra being under the direction of the famous composer himself. The theatre was densely crowded, and Rubinstein was most enthusiastically applauded several times during the evening.

In the western United States there have been great floods, and at Marietta, in Ohio, fifteen persons, mostly children, have been drowned. Congress has passed a bill for the relief of the sufferers.—The past week has been one of great activity in the preparations for the World's Exhibition, which opens in New Orleans next December. Arrangements have been completed for the embellishment of the Exhibition grounds, which embrace 247 acres. The plan includes the formation of four lakes, and the construction of a railway connecting all parts of the grounds, special separate gardens for the rarest trees and plants from Mexico, Central America, and Florida, and reserved spaces for foreign countries and the States of America. The construction of the Horticultural Hall has been begun. This will be the largest conservatory ever erected, being 6000 ft. long and 184 ft. wide in the centre.—The Notting Hill, a screw-steamer, on her voyage from London to New York, was struck by an iceberg, and so much injured that she had to be abandoned. Her crew were taken off by the State of Nebraska.

The Dominion House of Commons has rejected the resolution to impeach Sir Leonard Tilley. Sir Leonard explained that his assistance to the Exchange Bank was intended to avert disaster to that and other banks.—The inland revenue returns of the Dominion of Canada for the past year reach a total of 6,878,259 dols., an increase over 1882 of about 4 per cent, and of more than 15 per cent as compared with the average revenue of the four preceding years. This increase is in spite of the repeal of the Act-respecting promissory notes, by which an important revenue, averaging during the preceding four years 178,000 dols., has been cut off. The estimates include

the sum of 25,000 dollars for the expenses connected with the meeting of the British Association at Montreal this year.

Cetewayo died of heart disease at Ekowe on the 8th inst.

An influential meeting has been held in Bombay, at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce there, at which it was resolved to send a memorial to the Indian authorities urging the construction of from 2000 to 3000 miles of railway annually during the next ten years.—The Bombay Town Council has recommended the Corporation to contribute 6000 rupees per annum for three years towards the current expenses of a dispensary which Mr. Cummo Suleiman, a wealthy citizen of that place, has undertaken to build to afford medical relief to women by doctors of their own sex. The Government has promised to give a free site for the building.

The quantity of land unalienated and still owned by the Government in New South Wales is 160 millions of acres.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

Frequent though the laudable practice has now become of entertaining whole brigades of poor school-children at gratuitous pantomimic banquets, there is something so pathetic in the spectacle of a theatre completely filled with small people held spellbound by the evolution of a story from Fairyland that assuredly each magnificent treat of this kind is worthy of record. On Thursday, the seventh of February, three thousand children were entertained in this generous fashion at Drury Lane Theatre by Mr. Augustus Harris; and it is safe to say that Mr. E. L. Blanchard's brilliant and amusing pantomime of "Cinderella" had never been followed with keener interest than it was by this large juvenile audience. Taking their cue from Canon Shuttleworth's hearty and manly address, the children sent up ringing, treble cheers in honour of Mr. Harris, who not only favoured them with the recitation of a graceful little poem (with a moral) by Mr. Horace Lennard, but promised that another Lilliputian brigade, 3000 strong, should be similarly entertained on Saint Valentine's Day; adding that while he retained the management of Old Drury, every festive season should witness a recurrence of these best of all Pantomime Festivals. I should also state that Mr. Harris and Mr. Buzard combined to complete the enjoyment of the three thousand little people by presenting them with oranges and buns.

Without trespassing on the ground of the musical critic of this Journal, whose fair and impartial column will naturally be referred to for a review of the new comic opera of "Nell Gwynne" at the Avenue Theatre, it may be permissible to express some degree of disappointment at the scenario of this melodious work. Mr. H. B. Farnie is so skilled a master of the art of libretto-writing that I had been led to expect he would have presented us with glowing scenes of Nell Gwynne's early days in Drury Lane, where the winsome witch was seen and admired by Sam Pepys, and of the Mall, in St. James's Park, where King Charles II. and his gallants and the mercurial ladies whose society they delighted in were accustomed to take the air. Instead of being favoured with these bright and gay realisations of the Old London of Nell Gwynne's time, we are transported in the comic opera of MM. Planquette and Farnie to an obscure village near the New Forest, where Buckingham and Rochester, to secure free play for their amorous predilections, indulge in high jinks as a tavern-keeper and servitor, and make love to the Forest beauties, but are in the end checkmated by Nell Gwynne, who has journeyed to Hampshire on purpose all the way from the King's Theatre. Of Miss Florence St. John's arch acting as Nell, of her exquisite singing in her various disguises, and of her graceful dancing, it would be difficult to speak too warmly. The quaint humour of Mr. Lionel Brough and of Mr. Arthur Roberts likewise materially contributes to the undoubted success of "Nell Gwynne," which is mounted with taste and splendour as regards costume and scenery worthy of high approbation.

I hope next week to be able to chronicle the complete success of Mr. Burnand's burlesque of "Paw Clawdian," which was on Thursday last produced by Mr. Toole, whose recent visit to Sandringham, by-the-way, has been pleasantly commemorated, the favourite comedian having been presented by the Prince of Wales with a Loving Cup, whilst his Manager, Mr. George Loveday, has also received a handsome gift from his Royal Highness. This (Saturday) evening, the fashionable world is bidden to the Haymarket to see the revival of "Peril" and "A Lesson," in which Mrs. Bancroft sustains her original part. By all means, see Mr. Arthur Cecil and Mr. John Clayton in "The Millionaire," at the Court, where this modern comedy is very shortly to be withdrawn to give place to a new piece by Mr. Brander Matthews. The numerous admirers of the accomplished Vokes Family will be interested to know that Miss Rosina Vokes reappeared on Wednesday in the pantomime of "Little Red Riding Hood," at Her Majesty's Theatre, for the benefit of her clever brother and sisters; and that she will again appear on the last night of the season at Her Majesty's (Saturday) for the benefit of Mr. F. C. Leader. G. A. S.

Mr. Samuel Brandram, M.A., gave the first of a series of eight afternoon recitals at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday, in a manner amply sustaining the high reputation he has gained.

Next Monday Mr. Corney Grain will give at St. George's Hall, Langham-place, a new edition of an old sketch, entitled "Spring's Delights"; and on the same evening a new second part will be produced, entitled "A Double Event," from the joint pen of Arthur Law and Alfred Reed; music by Corney Grain. "A Moss Rose Rent" will still retain its place in the programme.

A large building known as the Gresham Hall, at Brixton, has been destroyed by fire.

At Lord Carrington's rent audit on Monday at Spalding his Lordship's agent announced a permanent reduction of 20 per cent on all rents received from the land in that district.

Earl Nelson presided on Monday at the sixteenth annual distribution of prizes awarded by the Science and Art Department to the students of the St. Pancras, Southwark, Kentish Town, Greenwich, and Walworth Science Classes, at the Lecture-Hall, Carter-street, Walworth.

A collection of pictures and drawings by Mr. Wyke Bayliss of many of the noblest cathedrals of Europe is on view at Messrs. Dowdeswell's gallery in New Bond-street, and cannot fail to augment the painter's reputation. Mr. Wyke Bayliss's works must, and should, for they deserve to be, approached in a sympathetic spirit. Seen, however, *en masse*, as here, peculiarities which might strike in a single production are quickly or ultimately overlooked or accepted. A style of execution fatiguing to the eye by its fritter, and surely inappropriate to the rendering of stone structures, is soon forgotten in admiration for sound draughtsmanship and correct perspective, skilful management and focussing of effect, above all for true architectural expression and sentiment, and the artist's genuine love of his magnificent subjects, evident in the conscious care he has devoted to their representation.



## MUSIC.

"Nell Gwynne," produced at the Avenue Theatre last week, is the joint production of Mr. H. B. Farnie and M. Planquette. The book is founded on a series of supposed adventures of "pretty witty Nell" (borrowed from a French source) in which probability is subordinated to the opportunities for a series of disguises and involvements and much burlesque humour, which are turned to good account by dramatist and composer. The success obtained by M. Planquette in "Les Cloches de Corneville" and "Rip Van Winkle" are likely to be quite paralleled by his new production, in which there is much lively melody, with some occasional passages of sentimental expression, if there be but little originality. A prominent feature is the spirited and graceful impersonation of the title-character by Miss Florence St. John, who acts and sings with great effect in her several changes of personality; her characteristic dancing to old English measures, including the ancient tune of "Green Sleeves," having been one of specialties of the evening. Among the most effective musical pieces are: Nell Gwynne's song, "Only an Orange Girl," her "Rustic Rondo," and "The Ball at Whitehall"; the "Song of the Clock," for Jessamine (Miss Giulia Warwick), two quartets, the finale to the first act, and a sextet. The quaint humour of Mr. A. Roberts as Weasel, a pawnbroker, and Mr. Lionel Brough, as a beadle, had much to do with the dramatic success of the piece, which had so favourable a reception as to indicate the probability of a long career. Besides the principal performers just named, Miss V. Reynolds as Marjorie, Mr. Henry Walsham as Falcon, Mr. Dwyer as Rochester, and Mr. Cadwaladr as Buckingham, and others, contributed, in their respective degrees, to the efficiency of the cast. The orchestral and choral details are well rendered, the costumes are rich, and M. Jacobi is an efficient conductor.

This week's Monday Popular Concert included two features of special, although not novel, interest—a flute quintet, by Molique, and Beethoven's trio for flute, violin, and viola, Op. 25—both given for the first time here. The first-named work is the production of an estimable musician who resided many years in London, and died in Germany in 1869. Bernhard Molique was eminent both as a violinist and as a composer of works, in various styles, among which is his oratorio, "Abraham," produced at the Norwich Festival of 1860, and given (with omissions) at that of Hereford in 1882. The quintet performed on Monday is an important composition laid out on a full scale, comprising four movements. The leading flute part was played by Mr. Svendsen to perfection as to tone, style, and mechanism—his associates at the stringed instruments having been MM. L. Ries, Hollander, Zerbini, and Piatti. The melodious little work of Beethoven was adequately rendered by the flautist already named and MM. Ries and Hollander. Pianoforte and violoncello solos, finely played, respectively, by Mlle. Janotha and Signor Piatti, and some charming duet singing by Miss L. Phillips and Madame Fassett, completed an interesting programme.

This week's London Ballad Concert was rendered special by including a large number of songs by Sir Arthur Sullivan, whose graceful compositions for the drawing-room have long formed welcome contributions to the repertoire thereof. The programme comprised specimens of various styles—humorous, sentimental, and sacred—rendered by eminent vocalists, and the members of Mr. Venables' choir—and included, also, solos for pianoforte by M. De Pachmann and Miss Maggie Okey, and for violoncello by M. De Munck.

M. De Rene gave a concert at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, when he sang, with good effect, Bendel's song, "Wie berührt," and Schumann's "Die beide Grenadiere." Madame Waldmann-Leideritz—a dramatic soprano who is much esteemed in Germany—also contributed effectively to the programme, which comprised other attractive features, vocal and instrumental.

The "Faust" music of Berlioz was repeated by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society last week, when the solo portions belonging to Margaret were sung by Mrs. Whitney, an American vocalist, who was favourably received. Of the lady's qualifications we must take a future opportunity to speak. As on former occasions, the other solo vocalists were Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. F. King, and Mr. H. Pyatt. Mr. Barnby conducted, as usual. The work seems to have lost none of its powers of attraction.

The Battersea and Bermondsey branch of the People's Entertainment Society and Orchestral Union gave a concert at the Bermondsey New Townhall on Tuesday evening, when a selection from "The Messiah" was followed by a miscellaneous programme.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts are to be resumed this week, with the eleventh performance of the twenty-eighth series.

The Philharmonic Society will enter on its seventy-second season, at St. James's Hall, next Thursday evening, when the first of six concerts will be given. On the following evening the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Bach's "Christmas Oratorio."

The arrangements for the entertainments at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall for the current month are being carried out with great vigour.

Sir Julius Benedict having completed his fiftieth year of public life, many of his friends have thought this a fitting occasion to offer him a testimonial in commemoration of this jubilee. The Right Hon. Robert Nicholas Fowler, M.P., the Lord Mayor, has consented to act as honorary treasurer to the fund which it is proposed to raise, and an office has been secured at 125, Strand, W.C., to which communications may be addressed. A preliminary meeting will be called as soon as the first list of the committee is completed. This will take place (by permission of Mr. F. C. Leader) at Her Majesty's Theatre. An account has been opened with Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler, Barnard, and Dimsdales, 50, Cornhill, to whom contributions may be forwarded. Mr. C. W. Thompson is the honorary secretary.

On Tuesday morning a gentleman, residing in the Anerley-road, perceiving a smell of gas, injudiciously lighted a match to test the taps, and an explosion occurred which drove him through a wall into the adjoining room. He was severely bruised and burned.

The annual meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday in the conservatory at the gardens, South Kensington, the president (Lord Aberdare) in the chair. Viscount Enfield, Professor Michael Foster, F.R.S., and Mr. F. Du Cane Godman, were elected to seats on the council. The report for the past year showed that 137 new Fellows had been elected, 147 had resigned, and fifty-seven had died. The revenue had been greatly in excess of former years, and had enabled the council to discharge all outstanding liabilities and to carry forward a surplus for the current year. The council believed that the arrangements which had been made with the executive committee of the Fisheries and Health Exhibitions had given satisfaction to a majority of the Fellows.

## "MORE LEAVES" FROM THE QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

It is a gracious, pleasant, and kindly act, on the part of her Majesty our beloved Queen, to publish these artless and affectionate records of her family life and rural sojourn in the Scottish Highlands. Even if the writer—for "author" is a word too pretentious for a simple private journal—had been some person of no exalted rank, literary criticism would be disarmed by such genuine modesty of tone and style, and by such charming confidence in the human and domestic sympathy which must be felt by all classes of people, certainly among her subjects, and probably throughout the world, in reading these cordial remembrances of peaceful scenes and innocent diversions, shared with her children and personal friends, and still attended by the faithful household servants whom she never forgets to mention with generous praise. If these "Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands" had been written by any other lady, not even one of the nobility, but one of middle-class birth, they would be interesting, as they are now, by virtue of their sincerity of feeling, the freshness and vividness of their descriptions, the engaging character of the persons and actions brought under our notice; and, more than all, the unconscious expression of beautiful womanly sentiment, of all that is ladylike, wisely, motherly, friendly, neighbourly, benevolent, and truly sociable in the writer herself. This is the highest commendation that can be given to the Queen's book, which is, upon this sole account, more agreeable to read than nine-tenths of the smart, fine, and clever books of a multitude of ambitious male and female authors; and our enjoyment of it, for these merits, is quite independent of any particular curiosity respecting the private life of Royal personages. While few of us would disavow, it is to be hoped, a just concern for the happiness of every member of that illustrious Family, it has always seemed, and it is one great reason for our liking them so well, that they are "creatures not too bright and good for human nature's daily food"; that they feel, speak, and behave, upon all occasions, pretty much the same as other honest and good-natured persons of English breeding would do in like circumstances; and that they represent, not the demeanour of an exceptional caste, but that of the high average standard of well-educated ladies and gentlemen in this nation. It is gratifying, on the whole, to perceive that the Royal Family, apart from their eminent rank in the State and in Society, are just as good—in heart, in life, in private affections, and in refinement of taste and feeling—as the best of the English people; and we scarcely expect or wish them to appear much better.

With this uncourtly but duly respectful preface, we will begin a short review of the new volume, for which we have to thank her gracious Majesty, and which is, for the above reasons, a most acceptable gift. It is published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., uniformly with the first volume, "Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands," which came out in 1868, but this contains 404 pages of the Queen's writing, whereas the former contained only 315. The death of Sir Arthur Helps, to whom she kindly alludes, has deprived her Majesty of the editorial assistance that she had before; but no apology is made needful, in this instance, by any defects of literary arrangement. Additional value is given to the present volume by some finely-executed illustrations; portraits of the Queen herself, of Princess Louise, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Beatrice; also of General Grey, Lady Jane Churchill, Mr. John Brown, and John Grant, engraved on steel; and wood-engravings which represent the Glassalt Shiel, and the Glen Gelder Shiel; the Memorial Cross erected at Balmoral to the memory of the lamented Princess Alice; and two favourite collie dogs, Sharp and Noble. The first volume, it will be remembered, was furnished with two views of Balmoral Castle, and with a few small woodcuts, from slight sketches by the Queen's pencil, of figures or landscape outlines.

The contents of the former volume were brief accounts, extracted from her Majesty's private diary, first of her earlier visits to Scotland, in 1842, 1844, and 1847; subsequently of the annual residence of herself and the late Prince Consort at Balmoral, from 1848 to 1861, in September and October of each year, and of their excursions to Glen Fishie and Grantown, to Invermark and Fettercairn, to Blair Athole, and to various picturesque spots in the neighbourhood. To these were appended the narratives of the Royal visit to Ireland, in 1849; of a second visit, in August, 1861, extending to Killybegs; and of two yachting trips, in 1846, to the Channel Islands and to the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall.

This second volume begins with the Balmoral journal of the Queen at Balmoral in August, 1862, the year after the death of her beloved husband. In the long time since then, public expressions of condolence have been exhausted; but none of those old enough to have recognised the virtues and accomplishments of Prince Albert, when he was living amongst us, can fail to respond, even now, to her Majesty's frequent recollections of his lost presence in her Highland home. "The never-to-be-forgotten days spent with him who made the writer's life bright and happy," as she touchingly says, are here compared with those related in the continuation of her Journal; "as, while describing a very altered life, it shows how her sad and suffering heart was soothed and cheered by the excursions and incidents it recounts, as well as by the simple mountaineers from whom she learnt many a lesson of resignation and faith, in the pure air and quiet of the beautiful Highlands." It is therefore we read, on the dedication page, "To my Loyal Highlanders, and especially to the memory of my devoted personal attendant and faithful friend, John Brown, these records of my widowed life in Scotland are gratefully dedicated. Victoria, R.I." And the first entry in this portion of her Journal, dated Aug. 21, 1862, records her going up Craig Lowrigan, with six of her sons and daughters, "I and my poor six orphans," to place each a stone on the Memorial Cairn of "my precious Albert, which will be seen all down the valley." "Our initials, as well as those of the three absent ones, are to be carved on stones all round it. I felt very shaky and nervous," says the Royal widow. Five days later was her husband's birthday, and she went out, "I in the little carriage, with the two girls on ponies," first to see the building of the obelisk; but afterwards her servant, John Grant, drove over the heather to another cairn, which the beloved Prince had erected in 1852. John Grant then said to her, "I thought you would like to be here to-day, on his birthday!" The good Highlander was of opinion, as he must have intimated to his Royal mistress, that the Prince's birthday, and even the day of his death, Dec. 14, "must not be looked upon as a day of mourning. 'That's not the light to look at it.' There is so much true, strong faith in these good, simple people."

The general tone of this Journal is, therefore, serene and cheerful, with a minute observation of the smallest things in daily life, and in the acts and words of those whom the writer had about her, but with a constant desire to speak well of them, and to express thankfulness for every little pleasure or

comfort she received. If all our ladies, high and low, and women of every class, were of this disposition, common domestic and social experience would be greatly improved. These unassuming chronicles of short journeys and visits, walks and rides, business transactions, studies, pastimes, and recreations, are rendered attractive by the spirit that pervades them, which is the spirit of a good, just, kind, and true woman, and would be the same if she were not the Queen. In the subject-matter of her narrative, to be sure, when we put aside the consideration of the rank of the persons referred to, there is nothing of much importance. Many other books tell the reader as much as he cares for about the fine places in Scotland which so many people have often visited; while the newspapers of the day have not failed to give sufficient information of the movements of the Royal family. This is the case with such topics as the "Unveiling of the Prince's Statue at Aberdeen," in 1863, "Opening of the Aberdeen Waterworks," in 1866, "Betrothal of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne," in 1870, "Unveiling of the Statue of the Prince Consort at Edinburgh," in 1876, "Presentation of Colours to the Royal Scots," and the "Home-Comings," after their respective marriages, of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany. It is agreeable to the Queen's subjects, because they feel themselves to be her friends, to learn what were her personal sentiments upon each of those occasions; but the events have merely a slight historical interest. We turn from all those public incidents, which owed to novelty their passing social importance; and we prefer to dwell upon what is most characteristic of the writer herself.

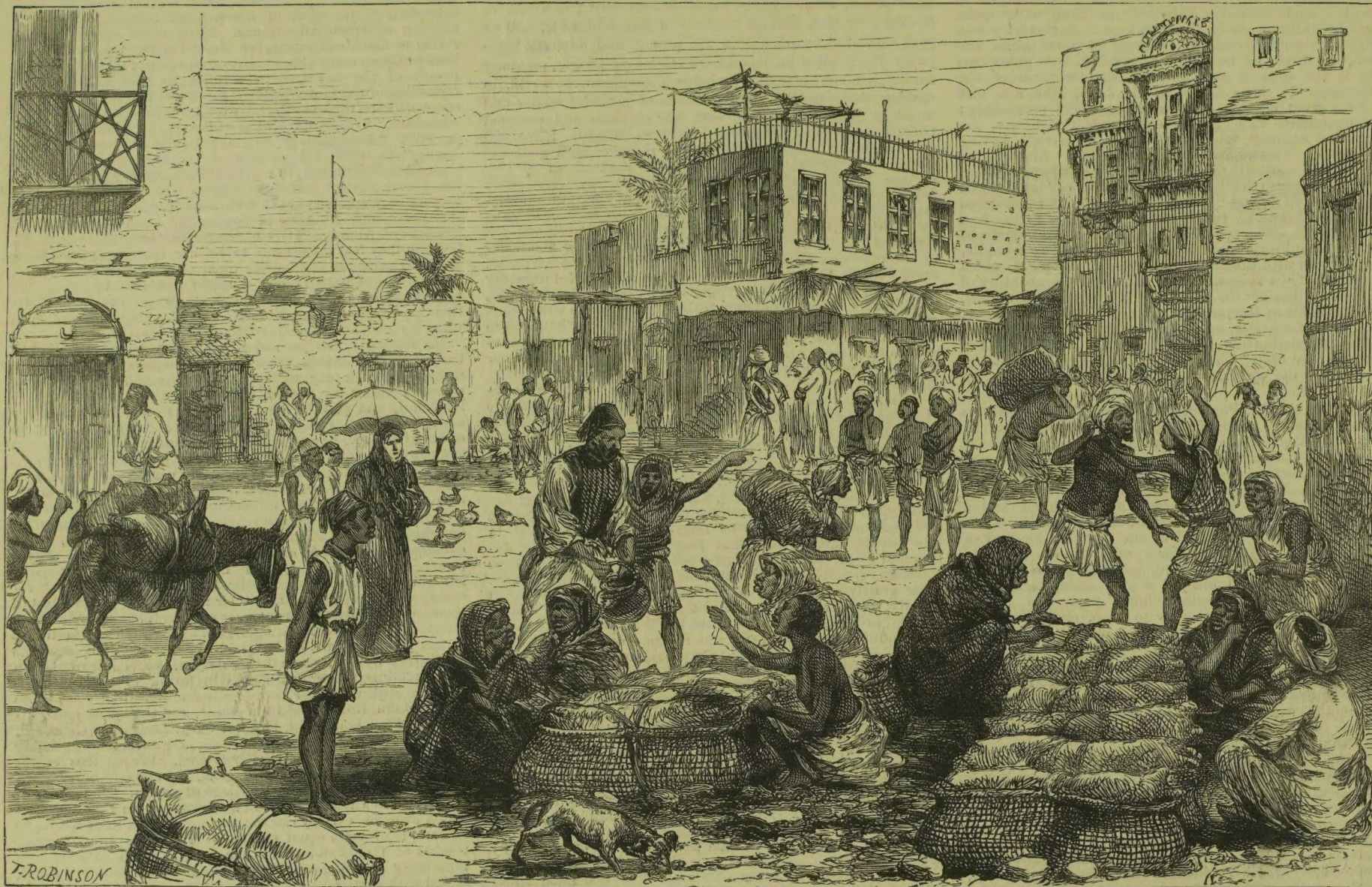
In this light, the perusal of the new volume, as well as of that published sixteen years ago, will confirm the reader in a sentiment which may, with profound respect, be called a strong personal liking for the writer, and for those associated with her family and private life. They are, to put it simply, very amiable persons, such as anybody would be happy to meet in ordinary society, but especially in the retirement and ease of a country home, or in a tour amidst the scenes of picturesque and romantic interest which everybody wishes to see. Here is a widow lady, whose character and manners we already know, and who deserves our full esteem and affection; her eldest son, "Bertie," as he was twenty years ago, and her then unmarried daughters, Louise, Alice, and "Lenchen" or Helena, whose subsequent betrothals and bridal are noticed at the proper time; "Affie," Arthur, and Leopold, the younger sons; Beatrice, who was "Sweet Baby" in 1862, and "Baby" for some years afterwards. It is their mother who thus speaks of them, and she so commands our sympathy that she causes us to love them. This is her great gift, not by her rank as Queen, not by her power as a writer, but only by her moral grace as a true and loving woman. In a lesser degree, she is able to exert a similar influence over our minds in favour of other persons who are objects of her own kindly feeling. She compels us to like John Brown and John Grant, and the ladies and gentlemen of her household, General Grey, Lady Jane Churchill, Sir Thomas Biddulph, Dr. Robertson, and all belonging to her whom she has held in friendly regard. We say that this is one of the greatest and best of gifts, far exceeding any prerogative of Royalty, or any privilege of genius. The source of it is found in a true heart, and its reward is in the Kingdom which owns no earthly crown; for nothing in this world, to be sure, is of price equal to that of a loving spirit. A great teacher of this Divine truth, the late Norman McLeod, was repeatedly at Balmoral; and the Queen's devout reverence, mixed with gratitude, for his Christian instruction and conversation, throws some light upon her own frame of mind. He last talked with her when he was in sinking health, and looking for the end which came before long. "He dwelt then, as always, on the love and goodness of God; and on his conviction that God would give us, in another life, the means to perfect ourselves and to improve gradually. No one ever felt so convinced, and so anxious as he to convince others, that God was a loving Father, who wished all to come to Him. He would preach of a living personal Saviour, One who loved us as a brother and a friend, to whom all could and should come with trust and confidence. How I loved to talk to him, to ask his advice, to speak to him of my sorrows and my anxieties!" A little while before his death, Dr. McLeod came to visit the Queen. "When I wished him good-by, and shook hands with him, he said, 'God bless your Majesty,' and the tears were in his eyes. Only then did the thought flash upon me, as I closed the door of my room, that I might never see this dear friend again, and it nearly overcame me. But this thought passed; and never did I think, that not quite three weeks after, his noble, pure spirit would be with the God and Saviour he loved and served so well."

Our space will not admit, upon this occasion, any extracts from the descriptions given by her Majesty of many places she has visited; Dunkeld, where she spent two or three days with the Duchess of Athole in 1865, and again in the following year; Floors Castle, on the Tweed, near Kelso, the mansion of the Duke of Roxburghe, with Melrose and Abbotsford, visited in 1867; Glenfiddich, a Highland lodge of the Duke of Richmond; the Trossachs, with Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond; the city of Edinburgh, Holyrood, Dalkeith Palace, and Roslin Abbey; Dunrobin Castle, where she was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland in 1872; Inverloch, Loch Eil, Glen Nevis, and Glencoe; the Duke of Argyll's Castle of Inverary, visited again in 1875; Loch Maree, Gairloch, and Torridon, opposite Skye; and Broomhouse, near Dunbar, on the Berwickshire coast. Tourists in Scotland are well acquainted with these localities, but will be gratified by comparing their own recollections with the Queen's impressions of their scenery; and it will make little difference that they were not entertained in ducal mansions. Sir Walter Scott, of all men, would have been delighted to have known, in his lifetime, that a Queen Victoria would one day come to see his house of Abbotsford, his armoury, library, and study. The proprietor, Mr. Hope-Scott, asked her Majesty to write her name in Sir Walter's journal; "which I felt," she says, with charming modesty, "it would be a presumption in me to do."

The pleasing and sometimes affecting little anecdotes of home life, the doings and sayings of her children, and likewise of her attendants, and of her neighbours, both gentry and peasantry, which she seems to have treasured up in her remembrance only for goodwill, for kindness and charity, are more than we are here able to notice. The christening of a peasant's babe, the death-bed of an aged poor woman, a funeral, a wedding, a Halloween party, a rustic dance and feast, or the gathering of a congregation for the Scottish communion service, alike call forth her sympathy with humble and honest folk. It is not less cordially felt than her compassion for the Empress, whose only son was killed in the Zulu War, and who was invited to Balmoral for the purpose of giving her some friendly consolation. We have only attempted to show the general character of the Queen's Journal, leaving its readers to explore its details for their own pleasure and moral profit. A little girl whom we know has already been reading some of it, and has uttered a true expression of her own sentiment, with which older persons may perhaps agree, "Oh, I wish everybody was as good as the Queen!"



T H E   W A R   I N   T H E   S O U D A N .



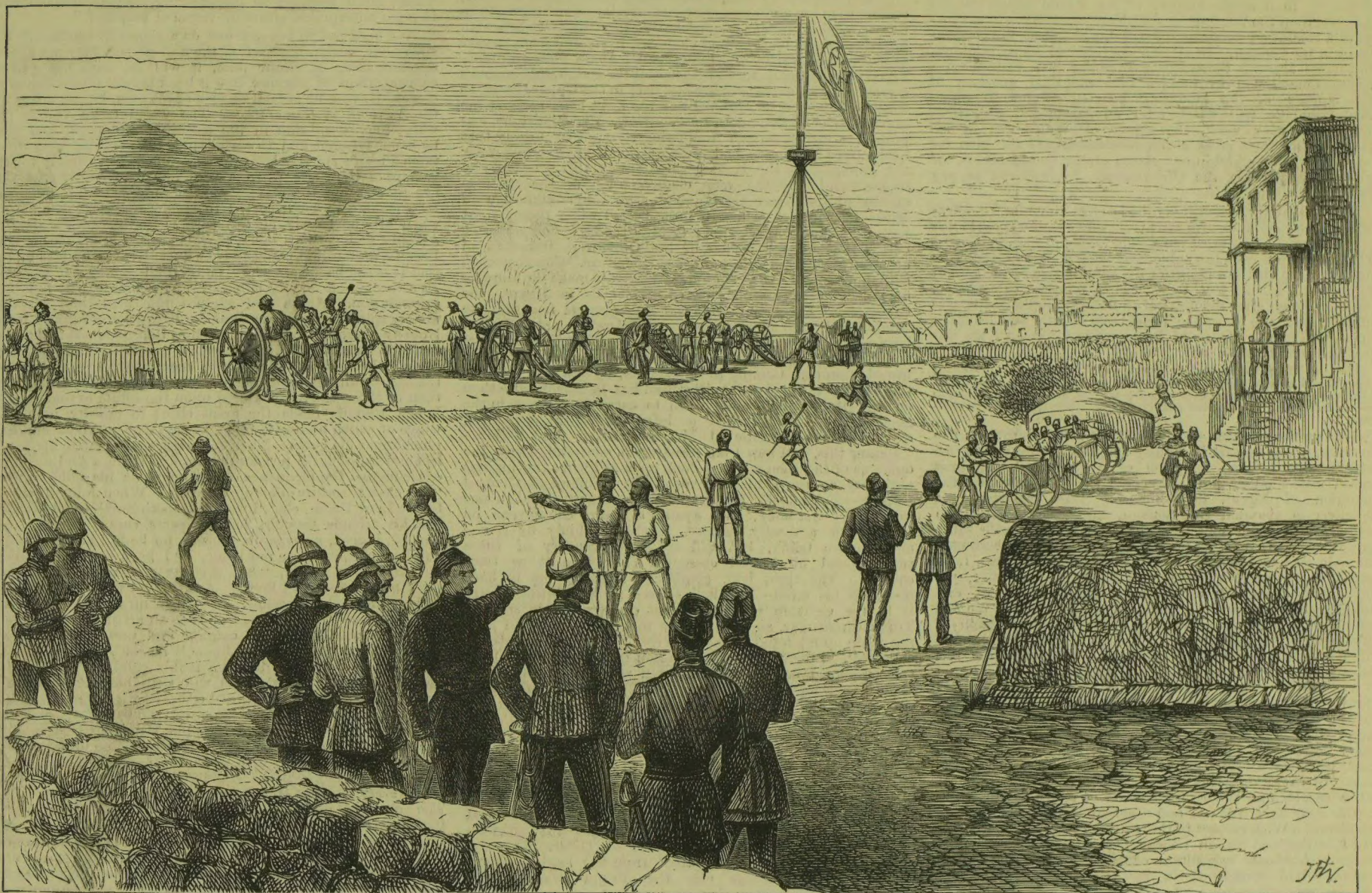
SELLING WATER IN THE MARKET-PLACE AT MASSOWAH.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



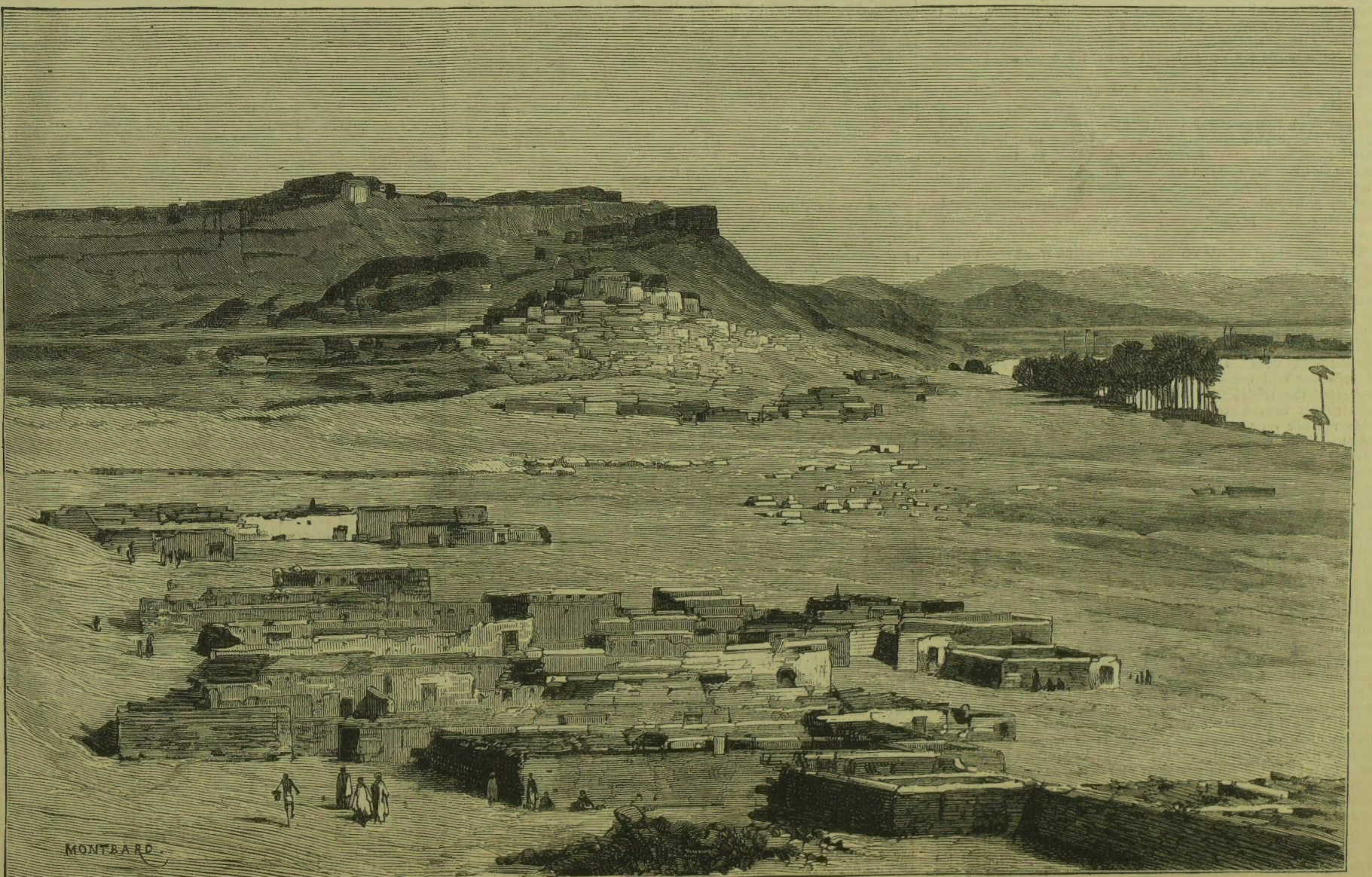
DERR, ON THE NILE, NEAR KOROSKO.



THE WAR IN THE S O U D A N.



BAKER PASHA VISITING AND INSPECTING THE FORTS AT MASSOWAH.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



KOROSKO, ON THE NILE, THE STARTING-PLACE FOR THE JOURNEY ACROSS THE NUBIAN DESERT.



## THE SILENT MEMBER.

Agree or disagree as one may with the decisions of the House of Lords, it is impossible for any save the crustiest adversaries of hereditary legislators not to admire the dispatch with which they transact business. If the Commons would but emulate their brevity and succinctness in debate, what an economy of public time would be effected! Noble Lords had no sooner cleared the deck for action by disposing in a single evening of the formal debate on the Address than the Marquis of Salisbury promptly brought forward a resolution condemnatory of the action of the Government in the Soudan. In his new character of social reformer, the noble Marquis thereafter gave notice of a motion for a Royal Commission to inquire into the vital question of the housing of the labouring poor—a motion to which Earl Granville will wisely offer no substantial objection. Then, yesterday week, the Prince of Wales was in his place in the front cross bench to countenance the plan for removing the Wellington equestrian statue to Aldershot, for which transposition the Government are prepared to pay £6000.

Lord Salisbury, accordingly, had a clear stage for his determined rhetorical duel with Earl Granville on Monday. It was in a brilliant and crowded House his Lordship rose, in the first place to extract from the noble Earl the Foreign Secretary an admission that the sad report of the annihilation of the gallant garrison of Sinkat was true. This military catastrophe, coming so soon after the disaster to Baker Pasha's troops, was adroitly made use of by the formidable debater who leads the Opposition in the House of Peers to add force to his unqualified contention—

That this House, having read and considered the correspondence relating to Egypt laid upon the table by her Majesty's command, is of opinion that the recent lamentable events in the Soudan are due, in a great measure, to the vacillating and inconsistent policy pursued by her Majesty's Government.

To sum up the vigorous argument of the noble Marquis in one sentence, it may be said he stoutly maintained that the British Government, by the adoption of a firm and consistent policy, might either have preserved the Soudan under the dominion of Egypt, or, supposing they considered it judicious to abandon the Soudan, might, by taking the necessary precautions in time, have secured the safe withdrawal of the various Egyptian garrisons. Encouraged and animated by the cheers of the Conservative Peers, Lord Salisbury assailed the Ministry with scathing invective, yet spoke with exemplary terseness as well as clearness, and energetically entered this protest, in conclusion:—"We will not allow this miserable apathy, this timid repudiation of responsibility, to pass without a protest of indignation. We will at all events not be accomplices in the completion of this dishonour." It may be that the defeat after defeat suffered by his Egyptian protégés near Souakim naturally caused Lord Granville to feel some degree of depression. At any rate, the Foreign Secretary was not very audible when he began to parry the attack made on him. His Lordship was rather laboured. In the first place, he pointed to the good we had already done in Egypt by the establishment of representative institutions, the formation of native courts, and the reorganisation of an Egyptian Army in which Sir Evelyn Wood and General Stephenson reposed confidence. With respect to the defeat of Hicks Pasha, he held that England was in no way responsible for it; and, as for the unfortunate expedition of Baker Pasha, that officer not only had confidence in his troops, but telegraphed that he was "sanguine of success" in his attempt to relieve Tokar. Earl Granville then laid stress on the fact that there were some 23,000 Egyptian soldiers in garrisons in other parts of the Soudan; and that General Gordon had undertaken the difficult mission of negotiating for their safety. As the General had "wired" home that an expedition to relieve Tokar would not militate against him, the Government had decided to send a strong force to Souakim for that purpose. Earl Cairns thereupon brought the Gatling of his light railway to bear upon Earl Granville, who was subsequently attacked by the Earl of Dunraven and Lord Cranbrook, Ministerial action being defended by the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Kimberley. Result—triumph of the Marquis of Salisbury over the Government by a majority of 100—181 contents against 81 non-contents.

In the Commons, the common laws of courtesy and time-honoured precedents have been so wilfully disregarded by a small knot of the younger and most self-sufficient members that so genial and good-natured a Speaker as Sir Henry Brand may well look forward with relief to the forthcoming resignation of his thankless if dignified office. When Ministers are openly insulted, and, under the specious pretence of "calls to order," disorder is rampant, no title should protect a member persistently guilty of such impertinences of prompt suppression.

The Commons' debate on the Address (the wind was taken out of Mr. Chaplin's sails by the promise of a Ministerial Cattle Plague Bill) was interrupted before a decision had been come to with regard to Mr. Parnell's amendment complaining of the prohibition of Irish Nationalist meetings, whilst Irish magistrates who had identified themselves with the violent Orange opinions of Lord Rossmore had not been remonstrated with. It was clear, however, from Mr. Trevelyan's fair and considerate reply to Mr. Parnell yesterday week, that the Irish Executive strives to hold the balance with the strictest impartiality in Ireland; and will tolerate disorder neither on the part of Orangemen nor of so-called Nationalists. On Monday, confusion became worse confounded in the Bradlaugh case. Accompanied by Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Burt, Mr. Bradlaugh quickly advanced to the table; and, heedless of the Speaker's repeated cries of "Order, order!" administered the oath to himself, and subscribed his name as member for Northampton. Albeit he had gone through the ceremony, Sir Stafford Northcote moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath. After a long and unseemly wrangle, this motion was carried by 280 to 167 votes; and, on the prompt intervention of Mr. Healy, Mr. Bradlaugh's vote was disallowed by 258 to 161 votes. Nevertheless, the heterodox member for Northampton voted a second time in the minority, likewise a third time, when Sir Stafford Northcote moved that, for his contumacy, he should be excluded from the precincts of the House. It appeared that early on Tuesday morning Mr. Bradlaugh applied for the Chiltern Hundreds, which was granted him; and at the sitting of the House, after some remonstrance, a new writ for the borough of Northampton was issued, on the motion of Mr. Labouchere. So that it is to be feared the House will be burdened by this grievous Bradlaugh trouble all over again! Is not this precisely one of those cases in which it would be expedient for the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition to consult with a view to its settlement?

The fate of Tewfik Bey's devoted garrison at Sinkat seemed to have been foreshadowed in the House of Commons on Monday; and the general feeling that the Government ought to have taken earlier measures to secure the effectual relief both

of Sinkat and Tokar found weightier expression in Mr. Forster's grave admonitory questions to the Prime Minister on this serious matter than in the waspish queries of Mr. Chaplin and of the irrepressible leader of the "Fourth Party." It could not be regarded otherwise than as a gloomy prelude to the debate on the proposed Vote of Censure, that Mr. Gladstone should on Tuesday have to admit that the worst fears had been realised, and the garrison of Sinkat had been cut to pieces.

The remarkable personal ascendancy of the Prime Minister, no less than his undimmed oratorical freshness and strength in debate, enabled him to triumphantly carry Ministerialists with him throughout his long and eloquent, lively and keen answer to Sir Stafford Northcote's indictment. As Sir Stafford's resolution was identical in terms with motion the Marquis of Salisbury carried with an overwhelming majority in the Upper House, so was the main line of argument of the right hon. Baronet the same as that of the noble Lord. Now, Mr. Gladstone was prompt to seek to snatch a debating triumph by urging that Sir Stafford Northcote had revealed no alternative policy for the guidance of the House. But surely this was done by implication! By the very condemnation of the studious apathy of the Home Government after the annihilation of Hicks Pasha, and at a still later period when there might have been time to secure the retreat of the Egyptian garrisons of the Soudan, the Leader of the Opposition indicated an alternative policy of a clear and decided nature. With rhetorical skill, however, Mr. Gladstone endeavoured to make the Marquis of Salisbury responsible for existing evils in Egypt, the Government having inherited the Dual Control from the late Administration. Nevertheless, considerable progress had been made in reorganising the Egyptian Government, local tribunals, and the Egyptian Army since intervention had been forced upon us. Coming to the Soudan, he affirmed that "if there is one thing that the Egyptian has in horror more than another it is being called upon to carry on the war in the Soudan." Then followed a lofty flight of eloquence, eminently characteristic of Mr. Gladstone's best style:—"I know this, and now I am speaking in conformity with the opinions of the man whom I look upon as by far the highest authority on the subject—I mean the opinions of General Gordon—(cheers)—the Soudan is a vast country, equal in size to France, Germany, and Spain, a desert country, as he states, with a deadly climate, inhabited thinly by sparse and warlike tribes, but still it is the country of those tribes (Loud Ministerial cheers). They love it as their country. The right hon. gentleman seems to me to have made up his mind—his whole speech shows it—that Egypt is in the right in subjecting that country and in sending Turks, Circassians, and Anatolians to govern it. Sir, I have not made up my mind to any such thing (Renewed Ministerial cheering). I decline to enter into that controversy. We have refused—and I believe the House will approve our refusing—to have anything to do with the re-conquest of Soudan" (Loud cheers). Holding these opinions, the Government had advisedly abstained from offering counsel to Tewfik Pasha, until the interests of Egypt required them to proffer the assistance of General Gordon, whose heroism was eloquently lauded by the Premier. The Government, Mr. Gladstone had the satisfaction of saying in conclusion, were now in telegraphic communication with General Gordon, who was hopeful as to the success of his mission, and who had approved of the dispatch of the expedition that was forthwith to set out from Souakim for the relief of Tokar. This announcement, as was made patent from the loud cheering, was the most welcome one the Prime Minister had to make. After his luminous speech, the debate on Tuesday fell to a low level in the hands of Lord Randolph Churchill and others. It was adjourned to Thursday, on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who had an amendment on the paper couched in accordance with his well-known views of non-intervention. The division is expected to take place at the end of the week; and it is surmised that the Irish Home Rule members will support the Government.

At the close of Wednesday's proceedings, which were of a miscellaneous character, Mr. Gladstone read the following reassuring telegrams, the first from Sir Evelyn Baring on Tuesday evening:—

"Gordon telegraphs not least probability of any massacres of women and children. Efforts of rebels confined to raising revolt among neighbours. No instance occurred where rebels in one district invaded neighbour's soil. Have not least apprehension of the garrisons of Khartoum and Berber being in danger by events at Suakin."

Baker telegraphed on Feb. 12 (Tuesday):—"Town keeps all quiet. No firing at outposts. No news from Tokar, but official letters sent this evening urging them to hold out till troops arrive."

Sir E. Baring telegraphed to-day from Cairo:—"Gordon leaves Berber to-day for Khartoum with several influential chiefs. He will not hurry, as he wishes to see people on banks."

The steam-ship *Cambodia*, of 1969 tons, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 7th inst. with 594 emigrants.

The Earl of Dunraven has accepted the post of President of the Glamorganshire General Agricultural Society.

Harrogate has received its charter of incorporation, and in celebration of the event there was a public banquet on Tuesday.

It is said that the first edition of the Queen's book, consisting of 10,000 copies, was sold out a few hours after it was published.

Vice-Chancellor Sir James Bacon attained his eighty-sixth year on Monday. He is the last of the Vice-Chancellors, and the oldest of her Majesty's Judges.

Professor Bayley Balfour, of the University of Glasgow, has been elected to the Sherardian Professorship of Botany in the University of Oxford.

Last Saturday the new Vicarage and Clergy-house erected as a memorial to the late Rev. C. F. Lowder, near London Docks, were dedicated, in presence of a large assemblage.

Mr. William Beattie Brown was on Monday elected to the rank of Academician at a general meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy at Edinburgh.

General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has consented to become a trustee of the Army and Navy Pensioners' Employment Society, in place of the Marquis of Hertford, deceased.

Messrs. Bacon and Co. have issued a new edition of their war map of Egypt, including the Soudan and Abyssinia. The points at which the recent disastrous conflicts occurred are clearly given.

Subscriptions and donations to the funds of the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor are being received daily by the Lord Mayor. The Marquis of Salisbury has sent a donation of £100.

A billiard-match of 3000 up, with the spot stroke barred, took place on Friday and Saturday, last week, at the Westminster Aquarium between W. J. Peall and D. Richards. The contest was won by D. Richards by sixteen points.

A donation of £1000 towards the new South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital at Plymouth has been received from Sir Massey Lopes, M.P., being the third subscription of the like amount which he has given during the past two years. A sum of £9000 is still required.

## HOSTAGES TO FORTUNE.

Happily it is not always necessary to believe in philosophers. Wise men are not wise in every instance, and if their range be measureless in one direction it is often limited in another. We venture to say that Bacon never made a greater blunder than when expressing the opinion that the most illustrious or notorious actions have been achieved by unmarried or childless men. "He that hath wife and children," he writes, "hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief."

We need not go beyond our own shores to contradict this statement, which, however, at the first glance, may not appear unreasonable. A single man, it will be said, has greater concentration of purpose, and is less likely to be distracted by cares. Having no special burden of his own, he can attend to the burdens of humanity. "The world is all before him where to choose," and in the ambition to be great and good he is not fettered and thwarted by the domestic cares which tame a man's spirit. How is it possible to work freely for the welfare of the State when a wife lets it be plainly seen that her interests and the interests of her children claim precedence? How can a man be expected to endow a college or a church when all the money he can earn is needed by his family? All this, and perhaps more, may be urged in favour of Lord Bacon's notion that celibacy is an incentive to ambition, and that it is the bachelors who "marry and endow the public." As a theory this may be admirable, as a fact it will not bear examination. Again and again single men, and for that matter spinsters too, have done deeds worthy of highest fame. Nobody questions this; no one denies that goodness and greatness will make themselves felt whatever the circumstances of life may be. What we take the liberty to doubt is whether the highest virtues are displayed more frequently by single men than by those who have entered upon the estate of matrimony. When Erskine made the great effort in oratory upon the wings of which he rose to fame, he said that he felt his children plucking at his gown. Their necessities stimulated his intellect and called forth powers previously latent. And a similar cause incited the eloquence of Curran when his children were "the chief furniture of his apartments." When John Scott, the future Lord Eldon, eloped with Elizabeth Surtees and married her, his friends thought his prospects ruined for life. It seemed, indeed, a desperate venture, for he lost his fellowship, and had neither house nor home. "I have married rashly," he wrote to a friend, "but it is my determination to work hard for the woman I love." And he did work for her until he became Lord Chancellor. In spite of Sir Joshua Reynolds's assertion that Flaxman was ruined as an artist because he had married a wife, his wife's courage and presence proved an inspiration. "I will go to Rome," he said, "and show the President that wedlock is for a man's good rather than his harm." He went—taking his wife with him—as an obscure and humble artist; he returned crowned with laurels, having secured a lasting reputation. Who can doubt that the amazing and indomitable energy of authors like Defoe, Southey, and Sir Walter Scott was due to a like stimulus? Men of worth will not be laggards in life's race when the necessity for action is so urgent. They will not stand still and dream while conscious every moment of a spur inciting them to fresh labours. The greatest deeds, depend upon it, have their source in family obligations; to wives and children we owe the leverage that moves the world. And let it not be said there is selfishness in the feeling which leads a man to attend in the first place to his own household. Through the family he serves his country, just as through a true and enlightened patriotism he is able to serve mankind. Moreover, almost all the highest virtues of which men are capable—self-restraint, self-forgetfulness, reverence, sympathy—obtain the freest development in domestic life; whereas the bachelor, if he chooses, can live in selfish isolation, and is indeed tempted to do so.

"Certainly the best works and of greatest merit for the public have proceeded from the unmarried or childless men." Certainly not, we reply; neither can we accept the statement that wives and children "are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief." History does not bear out the assertion; but it would be too lengthy a task to prove our position, as we readily might do, by a catalogue of names. For evil and for good, the men who take the most prominent place in history, in statesmanship, in literature, have been Benedicts. Exceptions in such a case, and it would be, of course, easy to quote several, only prove the rule. If Queen Elizabeth chose to wither on the stalk, her father, it will be allowed, made himself still more notorious by his villainous addiction to matrimony. Nero, the most actively wicked of men, was married; so was Napoleon Bonaparte; and so also was that wisest and most virtuous of rulers, George Washington. In England almost every poet standing in the front rank has been a married man. Our soldiers and sailors have not fought their country's battles with less ardour because they have left "hostages" behind them. They would not have loved their wives and children so much had they not loved honour more. No clergy of any nation have shown more zeal, more missionary spirit, more of the courage that is ready to face the most desperate perils than our Protestant ministers of religion. Yet when has it been found that the ties of a family have lessened their earnestness and power of self-sacrifice? As a rule, the married clergyman has the best of helpers in his wife, although now and then he may find that, instead of a gentle consort, he is blessed or cursed with a Mrs. Proudie. Illustrations of moral and physical courage among the married clergy of England—in which term we include all ministers of religion free to live a wedded life—are too numerous to be reckoned. One instance may be singled out as a type of many. It is, or ought to be, familiar to the reader. In 1665 the little village of Eyam, in Derbyshire, was attacked by the plague, and out of 350 inhabitants 267 died. The Rector, the Rev. William Mompesson, having sent away his children, persuaded his parishioners to remain within the place and have no communication with the outside world. A cordon surrounded the village, which no one was allowed to pass. Provisions were supplied by the Earl of Devonshire, and paid for with money placed in troughs of running water. Mompesson's good wife remained by her husband's side, and they had the willing assistance of Thomas Stanley, the former Rector of the village, ejected by the Act of Uniformity. The next year a second outburst of the pestilence carried off Mrs. Mompesson and the greater part of the surviving villagers. Still the good Rector kept to his post of danger until the plague was stayed. "Of course he did," the reader may exclaim; "for rarely, if ever, does an Englishman's sense of duty fail him in the hour of peril." This is true, and let us hope always will be; but the story, like a thousand others resembling it, shows that the man who has given hostages to fortune is every whit as able to serve his country, whether actively or passively, as the man who has no wife to love and no children to care for. Married men have proved themselves at least as ready as bachelors to lead forlorn hopes; and in a great tempest many a brave English captain, having seen his wife placed with hope of safety in the life-boat, has kept his post to the last, and gone down with his ship. Could an unmarried man have done more?



THE COURT.

The Court went into mourning last Saturday for ten days for Princess Maria Anna, Infanta of Portugal, wife of Prince George of Saxony, and first cousin once removed to her Majesty. The Rev. Canon Duckworth arrived for dinner the same evening, and officiated at Divine service on Sunday, which was the forty-fourth anniversary of the Queen's wedding-day. The Earl of Kenmare had an audience of her Majesty, and presented an Address from the House of Lords in reply to the Speech from the Throne, after the opening of Parliament. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornberg, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, Captain Fisher, H.M.S. Excellent, and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, Lieutenant-Colonel Kelsey, Lieutenant-Colonel Stockwell, and Captain the Hon. R. Drummond, Seaforth Highlanders, with members of the Royal household, have joined the Queen's dinner circle. The usual out-of-door exercise has been taken by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice. The Princess went on a visit yesterday week to Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel Rammingen at Hampton Court, and was present at a ball given in the palace.

The Queen's sympathy has been conveyed to the relatives of the late Mr. Daniel Thomas, manager at Penygraig Colliery, who died while exploring the pit after the recent explosion: and her Majesty has presented to the Royal Sailors' Home at Portsmouth her portrait with autograph.

Drawingrooms will be held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace on March 13 and 20; and the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty, will hold a Levée at St. James's Palace on March 21.

Mr. Alexander Condie Stephen, C.M.G., Second Secretary of her Majesty's Legation at Teheran, is appointed C.B.

The Prince of Wales, as well as generally attending the sittings of Parliament, has presided at a meeting of his Council, at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, and at a general meeting of the Trustees of the British Museum, and has been present at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the same trustees, and at a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their offices in Hanover-square. Divine service was attended on Sunday by his Royal Highness and the Princess, with their daughters; and the Princess was at the Popular Concert, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening. Princess Louise of Lorne and the Duchess of Edinburgh have paid various visits to Marlborough House. The Prince and Princess have been to several theatres, including the Lyceum, St. James's, and the Adelphi. The Prince has sent £5 towards the fund being raised at Clacton-on-Sea for the relief of the families of the two men recently lost by the capsizing of the life-boat Albert Edward. The Princess called on Miss Helen Gladstone at Newnham College, on her latest visit to Prince Albert Victor at Cambridge. Her Royal Highness went over the North Hall and expressed great interest in it.

Princess Christian will lay the foundation-stone of the All Saints' Boy's Orphanage, at Lewisham, on June 5.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her family, came to Clarence House, St. James's, after visiting her Majesty at Osborne. Her Royal Highness has attended various metropolitan theatres. The Duke of Edinburgh visited recently the Agricultural Penal establishment at Castiadas, in Sardinia, and a banquet was given to him by the Prefect.

The marriage of the Marquis of Carmarthen with Lady Katherine Lambton, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Durham, was solemnised on Wednesday morning at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Archbishop of York officiating. The bride, who was given away by her brother, the Earl of Durham, wore a dress of white satin embroidered with pearls. The veil was fastened with diamond stars, the gift of Lord Durham. She also wore a diamond clasp with the monogram "Katie," the gift of the bridegroom. Lord Throwley was best man. The bridesmaids—Lady Eleanor Lambton, Lady Anne Lambton, Lady Alexander Hamilton, Lady Harriot Osborne, Lady Alice Osborne, Lady Ada Osborne—wore dresses of cream soie épinglé and plush, trimmed with cream feather marabout, and large tied sashes of satin merveilleux, white felt hats with ostrich feathers, and gold bangles with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The wedding breakfast was at 39, Hill-street; and the bride and bridegroom left in the afternoon for Studham. The bride's travelling dress was of brown otter-coloured velvet, with fur trimmings. The wedding presents were numerous.

The Duke of Bedford has made known to the Prince of Wales his willingness to contribute a thousand pounds towards decorating the new "Place" at Hyde Park-corner.

Her Majesty has granted the see of Chester, vacant by the resignation of Bishop Jacobson, to the Rev. Dr. Stubbs, Canon of St. Paul's, and Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford; and the new see of Southwell to the Rev. Dr. Ridding, Head Master of Winchester College.

The second annual ball (evening and fancy dress), in aid of the funds for founding a National Italian Hospital in London, will take place in Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, next Tuesday. No unseemly fancy dress will be admitted. Tickets may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, 57, Rupert-street, Haymarket; at the Pantom Hotel, Pantom-street, Haymarket; at the Oriental Restaurant, 45, Oxford-street; at the Union Restaurant, 42, Old Broad-street, E.C.; at Formaggi's Restaurants, 15, Wilton-road, Victoria Station, and 8, Fleet-street; and at Willis's Rooms on the night of the ball.

The long-expected contest between the life-boats at Brighton took place, on Tuesday, between the crews of the Tubular, the Centre-board, and the National life-boats. The judges were Admiral Corbett, Admiral McDonald, and Captain Prowse. The sea was not sufficiently heavy for the actual contest, but the preliminary trial was held. The boats rowed from the beach to their respective buoys, and when the signal was given for sailing, started to round the steamer Mistletoe. The National boat was first round, and had reached the beach by the time the Centre-board boat had rounded, and the latter was ashore by the time the Tubular boat had rounded.

Mr. Thomas Chenery, Editor of the *Times*, died on Monday at his chambers in Sergeants' Inn. Mr. Chenery, who at the time of his death was in his fifty-eighth year, was a native of Barbadoes. He was educated at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn. It was as an Oriental scholar that he was first distinguished, and he was, in 1868, appointed by Dr. Wilberforce, then Bishop of Oxford and Lord High Almoner, to the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic at Oxford, of which University he became a member. In 1869 the Sultan made him a member of the Second Class of the Order of the Medjidié, and the next year he was appointed by Convocation one of the revisers of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament. He was also Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. Upon the death of Mr. Delane, in 1877, Mr. Chenery was called to the editorial chair of the *Times*, and resigned his Oxford Professorship.

"VALENTINE'S DAY."

The origin of the ancient and popular observance of the Fourteenth Day of February, as the appointed or expected pairing day of loving human couples, seems to be, as the old-fashioned school of historians used to say, "involved in fable." The Latin name of "Valentinus" was not an uncommon one in the later ages of the Roman Empire. There was more than one Bishop of that name, and one Pope; but the "priest and martyr," whose anniversary stands in the Calendar of the Roman Catholic Church, was beheaded at Rome on Feb. 14, A.D. 270, in the persecution that took place under the Emperor Claudius II. This Valentine was canonised as a Saint, and a church was consecrated to his memory, by Pope Julius I., outside the city gate now called the Porta del Popolo, which was formerly known as Porta Valentini. We further learn, from the Rev. Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints," that "to abolish the heathen lewd superstitious custom of boys drawing the names of girls, in honour of their goddess Februa Juno, on the 15th of this month, several zealous pastors substituted the names of saints in billets given on this day." But the Rev. Dr. Brewer, in his "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," supposes that "St. Valentine was selected for the sweethearts' saint because of his name," which he thinks may have been confounded with an old French or Provençal word of similar sound, a corruption of "galantin," meaning a dashing lover, or lady's "gallant." We doubt this etymology, though he produces some instances, at least in Welsh, of the conversion of the Latin initial letter *v* into *gw*, or into the French *gu*: and we have never met with "valentin" as a general name for lovers, except with apparent reference to the custom of St. Valentine's Day. It may further be observed, and might be proved from Shakespeare and other old English writers, that the lover of either sex was called the other's valentine; which would seem inconsistent with the notion that this name originally signified a male gallant or lady's man. Our Artist, in his pleasant fancy of the "Origin of Valentine's Day," has imagined some good monk or friar, of an unknown Order, which certainly did not exist in the time of the true St. Valentine, benevolently gazing after a happy youthful pair, and blessing their intended union. We remember Friar Laurence, in "Romeo and Juliet," with his judicious benediction:—

So smile the heavens upon this holy act,  
That after years with sorrow chide us not!

Another Illustration, presented this week, is an incident of the modern practice of sending anonymous love-letters on Valentine's Day. The maiden who has a true lover of her own should know his hand-writing when she sees it; and his fond epistle should need no signature to tell her that "it comes from him."

VALENTINE IN LEAP YEAR.

Father Time is popularly held to be a steady, jogging old fellow of most methodical habits; yet his movements, though they have been likened to those inevitable qualities which have become associated with Death and Quarter-Day, have given calendar-makers more sorrow than the undertakers, and equal trouble with the tax-collectors. If he is staidier now that he is in the sear and yellow leaf of close on nineteen centuries, it is beyond question that he was found most difficult to control in his salad days, when Romulus was ruler of the city of the Seven Hills. Even now, when, judging from the portraits we constantly see of Old Time, age ought to have withered him even if custom had failed to stale his infinite variety, he is still reckoned a great deal too fast for most of us. Fancy, then, the pranks he must have played when his back was unbent and his glass was full; and then try to realise the difficult task which Romulus tried to set himself when he essayed to keep the unruly Scythe Bearer within the bounds of the Alban Calendar! For in those good old days they only let him have his way for ten months in the year; which, as Julius Caesar found to his cost when he tried to curb him, were not nearly enough for the pace at which he was going. Then followed the "year of confusion," when Sosigenes and Marcus Fabius proved themselves the most unqualified of "time-keepers," by allowing Young Hopeful a year of four hundred and forty-five days to have his fling in. The uncontrolled and flighty one may be said to have literally made Rome howl at this ordinate extension of his years; until he was obliged to be again placed under restraint, and limited to an annual outing of three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours. For the sake of convenience, every fourth year the odd six hours were collected and computed into a day, which was placed immediately before the sixth of the calends of March; or, according to our calendar, the twenty-fourth day of February was reckoned twice every fourth year, a day (the *bissextus*) being intercalated, and thus *bissextile* is now accepted as a synonym for Leap Year; though it should be pointed out to the lovers of the precise that, according to the Victorian Calendar, bissextile is a misnomer for the present year, as there is no reckoning of two sixth days anywhere in it. When Leap Year occurs, twenty-nine days are now assigned to February instead of twenty-eight, a much more natural method of reckoning than that adopted by the Romans.

Though Time is said to play sad havoc with the ladies, he has conceded much in giving them Leap Year. Custom has decreed it a year of privilege to the fair sex, when all and even more than Mr. Harry Furniss has portrayed may be permitted them. Should an authority be required to make the bashful bold, we beg to refer such of our lady readers as are doubtful as to the proprieties of Leap Year observances, to a work entitled "Courtship, Love, and Matrimony," published as far back as 1606, wherein it is laid down that:—"Albeit it is now become a parte of the common lawe in regard to social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year dost return the ladies have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love unto the men, which they doe either by wordes or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper; and moreover no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy, who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye, or who dothe in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely." It is, moreover, incumbent, beyond the loss of "benefit of clergy," as cited above, for the man "who dothe refuse to accept the offers of a ladye" to make her a present equivalent to the value of the dress she has on, be it silk, satin, or even more expensive material, provided always the fair one can exhibit to him at the time of the refusal even the least suspicion of a red-flannel—well, say under-skirt!

But a truce to these questionable legends of antiquarian lore. Our Comic Artist, inspired by the genius of Funny Fancey, has conceived a series of Sketches which may be realised when Princess Ida shall have conquered the world of social prejudices, and, in some future Leap Year of the marvellous Hereafter, Woman's Rights shall obtain a recognised equality with those of the ruder sex. Posterity may then behold a bevy of fine young women, on the brink of matrimonial ventures, with fishing-rods in their hands, angling in deep and still waters, by means of such hooks and baits as Nature or Art can supply, for a possible catch of more or less eligible husbands, some of whom are very odd fish. "Leap Year with a Vengeance" may then

drive the bewildered fugitive bachelor, hunted from house to field by a pack of female pursuers, to escape from capture by vaulting over the fence. The youngest little girl, whose seventh birthday comes in that terrible year, will know to deal with her "First Love" in a peremptory and effectual manner; while the most elderly, a damsel counting many past Leap Years already in her single life, will not have forgotten the way, and some old gentleman will be forced to listen to her teaching. Miss Larkins, who is a nice-looking person, will call upon the mother of her intended, in the most business-like fashion, to make proposals for his hand; while Julius, now suspecting the fate that awaits him, is tempted slyly to peep at her from the drawing-room door. These and other future developments of social progress, in the line of Leap Year, and in the custom of Valentines, are the offspring of a satirical fancy; let us hope they are but a dream.

PRINCESS LOUISE OF WALES.

The fair subject of the fine lithograph presented for our Extra Supplement this week is a young lady of illustrious birth, who shares with her parents, her grandmamma, and all her near relations, the Royal prerogative of being loved and honoured by thirty-six millions of people in the United Kingdom, and above two hundred millions of the Queen's loyal subjects in her Majesty's dominions beyond the seas. Her Royal Highness, one of the junior members of that august Family, Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, eldest daughter and third child of the Prince and Princess of Wales, will be seventeen years of age next Wednesday, having been born on Feb. 20, 1867. God bless her!

Lord Lonsborough has been elected a vice-president of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

Mr. C. Wentworth Wass, who for many years conducted the picture gallery at the Crystal Palace, has been appointed manager of the fine-art department of the Albert Exhibition Palace at Battersea Park, which is fast approaching completion.

Lord Kilcoursie (Liberal) and Mr. Charles Isaac Elton (Conservative) were on Tuesday nominated as candidates for the representation of West Somerset, where there is a vacancy through the retirement of Mr. Fenwick Bisset; the polling taking place on Friday.

The *Theatre* for this month is embellished with excellent photographs of Miss Minnie Palmer and Mr. Kendal. Besides the able dramatic criticism on the productions of the month, which forms the chief feature of the *Theatre*, every playgoer should read some sensible remarks on fires in theatres which the editor contributes to the new number.

Messrs. Kelly and Co.'s well-known "Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes" is now published, corrected for the present year. Among its distinguishing features the most valuable is that of bringing its entire directory into one general alphabetical list. The principal land-owners of the United Kingdom have been included in the present issue.

"Le Livre," the well known Revue du Monde Littéraire, published by Quantin, of Paris, will, for the future, have a London home, Mr. Unwin, of Paternoster-square, having undertaken the English agency. It will be published in London on the 12th of each month. In the February number, just received, we note an article entitled "Les Étapes de la Revue des Deux Mondes," which should interest many readers.

A service having special reference to the departure of Dr. Barry, the newly-consecrated Bishop of Sydney, was held on the 7th inst. in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster Abbey. The sacrament was administered by the Archbishop of York, who gave an address. In the afternoon his Grace presented to Mrs. Barry at King's College, on behalf of numerous subscribers, a portrait of the Bishop painted by Mr. Poynter, R.A.—The Dean of Westminster states that he has received subscriptions to the amount of £300 for the Bishop of Sydney's library; and this, with £500 insurance, will amply replace the pecuniary value of the 2000 volumes lost in the Simla. Before any mention of the Bishop's loss had appeared in print, he had received an expression of sympathy from the Queen. Not the least valuable part of his new library at Sydney will consist of carefully selected volumes which he will owe to her Majesty's thoughtful and grateful generosity.

Mrs. Howard Vincent last Saturday evening presented the prizes won this year by the members of the Central London Rangers (22nd Middlesex) Volunteers. The ceremony took place in the Gray's Inn Hall.—Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., presided on the same evening at the annual distribution of prizes to the 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Volunteers. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton was presented with a sword in a silver scabbard, on his retirement from active command of the corps; and an illuminated address was presented to Lady Victoria Buxton.—After a long discussion among the Volunteer commanding officers met to consider the question yesterday week, it was resolved to leave the arrangements for the Easter review in the hands of the military authorities. It seems probable that corps will meet for manoeuvres at Aldershot, Portsmouth, Dover or Shorncliffe, and Chatham.—Sir Thomas Brassey, M.P., on Tuesday night distributed the prizes to the 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Artillery Volunteers at Woolwich.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, in. or next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
February	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles.	In.
	3 30' 417	36.4	31.7	85	8	41.9	29.8	N.W. W.S.W.	179	0.000
	4 30' 414	46.3	41.6	85	8	50.0	41.2	W.S.W.	215	0.000
	5 30' 351	45.7	41.2	80	10	48.4	41.1	W.S.W.	201	0.000
	6 30' 202	42.5	36.4	81	8	46.6	39.3	W.S.W.	107	0.003
	7 30' 051	39.0	35.8	80	10	43.9	34.5	S.S.W. N.E. E.	61	0.000
	8 29' 831	42.5	39.6	91	10	45.8	38.1	E. N.E. S.E.	46	0.015
	9 29' 421	48.9	45.6	90	10	51.2	44.8	S.S.W.	525	0.135

• Dew.  
The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.477 30.426 30.398 30.256 30.168 29.956 29.535  
Temperature of Air .. .. 33.4° 43.3° 43.1° 43.2° 38.2° 39.1° 48.6°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. .. 39.6° 43.5° 43.5° 49.3° 38.3° 37.6° 46.6°  
Direction of Wind .. .. W.W. W.S.W. W.S.W. S.W. S. N.E. S.W.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 30	6 00	6 10	6 27	6 48	7 10	7 38





VALENTINE'S DAY: THE LADIES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF LEAP YEAR.



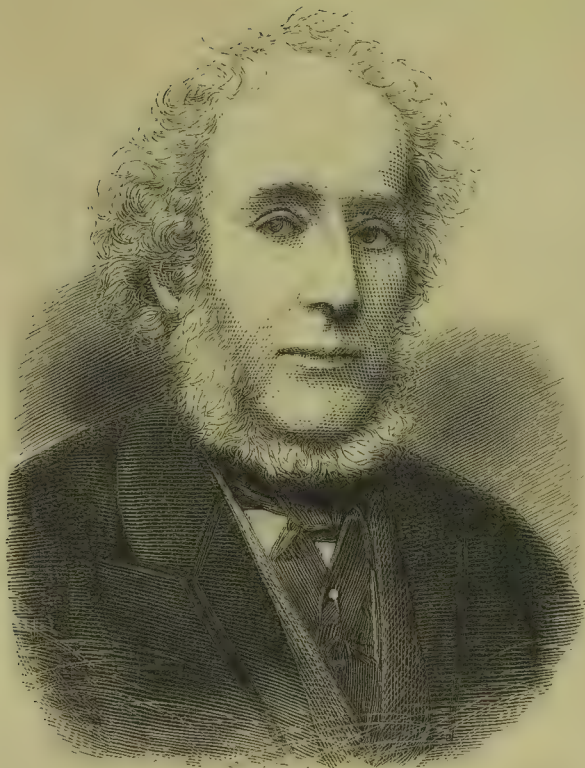


*From Photo by R. Faulkner.*

RIDDLE & COUGHMAN, LITH 22 SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD S.E.

*Princess Louise of Wales*

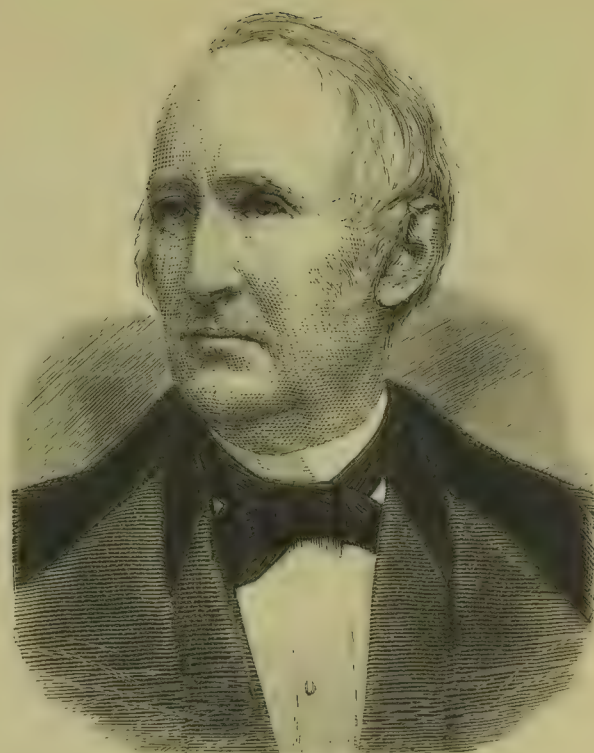




THE LATE MR. ABRAHAM HAYWARD, Q.C.



THE LATE MR. JOHN HENRY PARKER, C.B.



THE LATE MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

## THE LATE MR. J. H. PARKER, C.B.

The decease, at Oxford, on the 31st ult., of Mr. John Henry Parker, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and author of various archaeological and architectural studies, was recorded in our last. Mr. Parker, who was born in 1806, carried on business as a bookseller in Oxford and London. In 1836 he published his "Glossary of Architecture," and in 1849 his "Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture," originally a series of elementary lectures delivered to the junior members of the Oxford Architectural Society. This was followed, after a short interval, by "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages." He also edited the fifth edition of Rickman's

"Gothic Architecture," and he was the author of "The Archaeology of Rome," and of several papers on mediæval architecture in the *Archæologia*, *Archæological Journal*, and *Gentleman's Magazine*. In 1869 a Convocation of the University of Oxford granted a sum of £200 to assist Mr. Parker in the excavations which have been made at Rome under his direction, and a statute was promulgated for endowing the Keepership of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford with the annual sum of £250 in addition to the actual stipend; Mr. Parker being appointed keeper. He was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division) in 1871. Mr. Parker was vice-president of the Oxford Architectural Society; a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, and of La Société Française pour la Conservation des Monuments; and vice-president of the British and American Archæological Society of Rome.

## THE LATE MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

This eminent American public orator and lecturer, one of the leaders of the New England Abolitionist party before the Civil War, died at Boston on the 2nd inst. He was seventy-two years of age, and had over-exerted himself at the unveiling of the monument of Harriet Martineau; and this brought on an attack of angina pectoris, from which he died.

Mr. Wendell Phillips was born at Boston, Nov. 29, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1831, at Cambridge Law School in 1833, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. In 1837 he joined the Abolitionists, and identified himself with the anti-slavery, temperance, and woman's rights reforms, and has ever since been one of the most popular speakers in the Northern part of the United States.

The sum of £60,000 has been raised by the building committee of the new Townhall, Free Library, and Museum erected at Reading; but it has been found necessary to make a further appeal for £5000 to make up a deficiency.



MAP OF GENERAL GORDON'S ROUTE FROM ASSOUAN TO KHARTOUM.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

Now that steeplechasing has recommenced, we shall not have another blank week until the saddling bell at Lincoln proclaims the opening of another flat-racing season. There were two very fair days at Kempton Park, where Mr. Arthur Yates's stable was in really remarkable form, winning six races out of the twelve that were on the cards. A wind-up was made at Manchester; and this week meetings have been held at Plumpton and Four Oaks Park, where, however, the sport has not been particularly high class, and the results of the various events were of no importance except to those who were peculiarly interested in them. The call to Sandown Park on Tuesday next will, therefore, be unusually welcome, and on paper the programme is a decidedly strong one, though Grand National considerations are sure to occasion the absence of Mohican and two or three other swell performers whose names appear "in the bill."

Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews are now in steady practice, though, according to their invariable custom, they will not go into regular training until Ash Wednesday. The "light blues," who are doing most of their rowing over a fine piece of water at Ely, seem to have settled down into their places, but frequent changes are being made in the constitution of the Oxford boat, so, at this early period, it would be quite useless to give a list of the names and weights of the rival crews.

On Tuesday G. Perkins, of Rotherhithe, and C. Wilkie, of Sunderland, sculled over the championship course for £100. What promised to be a good race was completely spoiled by the latter suffering so much from a bad hand that he was unable to get into his boat for nearly a fortnight. This want of sculling practice naturally put him completely out of it, and Perkins, who was nearly five lengths in front at Hammersmith Bridge, had no occasion to do more than paddle for the rest of the journey.

The wet and windy weather of Saturday last quite spoiled the play in the fifth round of the Football Association Challenge Cup; and, under these circumstances, the four matches were reduced to something of a scramble. Notts County and the Swifts made a draw of it, each side scoring one goal, and will have to meet again to fight it out. The other three teams still left in are the Blackburn Olympic (the holders), Blackburn Rovers, and Queen's Park, Glasgow; and public opinion strongly inclines to the Scotchmen—who have brought the passing game to a wonderful state of perfection—as the ultimate winners. The Welsh team, though a little overmatched in each instance, made very plucky fights against England and Scotland, and on Saturday their perseverance was rewarded by a hollow victory over Ireland by six goals to none. Their goal-keeper, E. Owen, quite a youngster, specially distinguished himself, and the whole side played up well.

For the third year in succession, the Birchfield Harriers have won the Midland Counties Cross-country Championship. W. G. George and E. C. Carter, both of the Moseley Harriers, were respectively first and second; but they were not at all well supported by the rest of the team, W. Snook especially performing in very disappointing fashion.

The Mercers' Company have voted 100 gs. to the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates.

The annual dinner of the Tricycle Union was held in the Venetian Saloon at the Holborn Restaurant last week, when Dr. B. W. Richardson, the president, took the chair, and about 180 ladies and gentlemen were present; among the company being Mr. W. T. Marriott, Q.C., Mr. Thomas Woolner, R.A., Major Holmes, Dr. R. Greene, Dr. H. Smith, Mr. C. Cordingley, Mr. J. B. Marsh, Mr. A. Wynter Blyth, Mr. R. Rising, Mr. F. S. Cobb (treasurer), and Mr. A. J. Chapman (hon. secretary). This society sets itself to protect and develop tricycling in various ways.

Mr. Samuel Osborn, steel manufacturer, of the Clyde Steel Works, Sheffield, while serving his term of office as Master Cutler, in 1874, was compelled to file his petition, with liabilities amounting to £70,866, his assets being estimated at £50,969. He bought back the business from the creditors by a composition of twelve shillings in the pound, payable in three instalments, the last of which was paid three months before it was due. Mr. Osborn determined to pay the balance of eight shillings in the pound, and set himself ten years in which to accomplish this task; and last week the creditors received the intimation that Mr. Osborn was prepared to pay the whole of their claims in full. Mr. Osborn's honourable conduct in this matter is no more than was expected from him.

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Class 756, £3032 | Class 758, £3040 | Class 760, £3048 | Class 762, £3056 | Class 764, £3064 | Class 766, £3072 | Class 768, £3080 | Class 770, £3088 | Class 772, £3096 | Class 774, £3104 | Class 776, £3112 | Class 778, £3120 | Class 780, £3128 | Class 782, £3136 | Class 784, £3144 | Class 786, £3152 | Class 788, £3160 | Class 790, £3168 | Class 792, £3176 | Class 794, £3184 | Class 796, £3192 | Class 798, £3200 | Class 800, £3208 | Class 802, £3216 | Class 804, £3224 | Class 806, £3232 | Class 808, £3240 | Class 810, £3248 | Class 812, £3256 | Class 814, £3264 | Class 816, £3272 | Class 818, £3280 | Class 820, £3288 | Class 822, £3296 | Class 824, £3304 | Class 826, £3312 | Class 828, £3320 | Class 830, £3328 | Class 832, £3336 | Class 834, £3344 | Class 836, £3352 | Class 838, £3360 | Class 840, £3368 | Class 842, £3376 | Class 844, £3384 | Class 846, £3392 | Class 848, £3400 | Class 850, £3408 | Class 852, £3416 | Class 854, £3424 | Class 856, £3432 | Class 858, £3440 | Class 860, £3448 | Class 862, £3456 | Class 864, £3464 | Class 866, £3472 | Class 868, £3480 | Class 870, £3488 | Class 872, £3496 | Class 874, £3504 | Class 876, £3512 | Class 878, £3520 | Class 880, £3528 | Class 882, £3536 | Class 884, £3544 | Class 886, £3552 | Class 888, £3560 | Class 890, £3568 | Class 892, £3576 | Class 894, £3584 | Class 896, £3592 | Class 898, £3600 | Class 900, £3608 | Class 902, £3616 | Class 904, £3624 | Class 906, £3632 | Class 908, £3640 | Class 910, £3648 | Class 912, £3656 | Class 914, £3664 | Class 916, £3672 | Class 918, £3680 | Class 920, £3688 | Class 922, £3696 | Class 924, £3704 | Class 926, £3712 | Class 928, £3720 | Class 930, £3728 | Class 932, £3736 | Class 934, £3744 | Class 936, £3752 | Class 938, £3760 | Class 940, £3768 | Class 942, £3776 | Class 944, £3784 | Class 946, £3792 | Class 948, £3800 | Class 950, £3808 | Class 952, £3816 | Class 954, £3824 | Class 956, £3832 | Class 958, £3840 | Class 960, £3848 | Class 962, £3856 | Class 964, £3864 | Class 966, £3872 | Class 968, £3880 | Class 970, £3888 | Class 972, £3896 | Class 974, £3904 | Class 976, £3912 | Class 978, £3920 | Class 980, £3928 | Class 982, £3936 | Class 984, £3944 | Class 986, £3952 | Class 988, £3960 | Class 990, £3968 | Class 992, £3976 | Class 994, £3984 | Class 996, £3992 | Class 998, £4000 | Class 1000, £4008 | Class 1002, £4016 | Class 1004, £4024 | Class 1006, £4032 | Class 1008, £4040 | Class 1010, £4048 | Class 1012, £4056 | Class 1014, £4064 | Class 1016, £4072 | Class 1018, £4080 | Class 1020, £4088 | Class 1022, £4096 | Class 1024, £4104 | Class 1026, £4112 | Class 1028, £4120 | Class 1030, £4128 | Class 1032, £4136 | Class 1034, £4144 | Class 1036, £4152 | Class 1038, £4160 | Class 1040, £4168 | Class 1042, £4176 | Class 1044, £4184 | Class 1046, £4192 | Class 1048, £4200 | Class 1050, £4208 | Class 1052, £4216 | Class 1054, £4224 | Class 1056, £4232 | Class 1058, £4240 | Class 1060, £4248 | Class 1062, £4256 | Class 1064, £4264 | Class 1066, £4272 | Class 1068, £4280 | Class 1070, £4288 | Class 1072, £4296 | Class 1074, £4304 | Class 1076, £4312 | Class 1078, £4320 | Class 1080, £4328 | Class 1082, £4336 | Class 1084, £4344 | Class 1086, £4352 | Class 1088, £4360 | Class 1090, £4368 | Class 1092, £4376 | Class 1094, £4384 | Class 1096, £4392 | Class 1098, £4400 | Class 1100, £4408 | Class 1102, £4416 | Class 1104, £4424 | Class 1106, £4432 | Class 1108, £4440 | Class 1110, £4448 | Class 1112, £4456 | Class 1114, £4464 | Class 1116, £4472 | Class 1118, £4480 | Class 1120, £4488 | Class 1122, £4496 | Class 1124, £4504 | Class 1126, £4512 | Class 1128, £4520 | Class 1130, £4528 | Class 1132, £4536 | Class 1134, £4544 | Class 1136, £4552 | Class 1138, £4560 | Class 1140, £4568 | Class 1142, £4576 | Class 1144, £4584 | Class 1146, £4592 | Class 1148, £4600 | Class 1150, £4608 | Class 1152, £4616 | Class 1154, £4624 | Class 1156, £4632 | Class 1158, £4640 | Class 1160, £4648 | Class 1162, £4656 | Class 1164, £4664 | Class 1166, £4672 | Class 1168, £4680 | Class 1170, £4688 | Class 1172, £4696 | Class 1174, £4704 | Class 1176, £4712 | Class 1178, £4720 | Class 1180, £4728 | Class 1182, £4736 | Class 1184, £4744 | Class 1186, £4752 | Class 1188, £4760 | Class 1190, £4768 | Class 1192, £4776 | Class 1194, £4784 | Class 1196, £4792 | Class 1198, £4800 | Class 1200, £4808 | Class 1202, £4816 | Class 1204, £4824 | Class 1206, £4832 | Class 1208, £4840 | Class 1210, £4848 | Class 1212, £4856 | Class 1214, £4864 | Class 1216, £4872 | Class 1218, £4880 | Class 1220, £4888 | Class 1222, £4896 | Class 1224, £4904 | Class 1226, £4912 | Class 1228, £4920 | Class 1230, £4928 | Class 1232, £4936 | Class 1234, £4944 | Class 1236, £4952 | Class 1238, £4960 | Class 1240, £4968 | Class 1242, £4976 | Class 1244, £4984 | Class 1246, £4992 | Class 1248, £5000 | Class 1250, £5008 | Class 1252, £5016 | Class 1254, £5024 | Class 1256, £5032 | Class 1258, £5040 | Class 1260, £5048 | Class 1262, £5056 | Class 1264, £5064 | Class 1266, £5072 | Class 1268, £5080 | Class 1270, £5088 | Class 1272, £5096 | Class 1274, £5104 | Class 1276, £5112 | Class 1278, £5120 | Class 1280, £5128 | Class 1282, £5136 | Class 1284, £5144 | Class 1286, £5152 | Class 1288, £5160 | Class 1290, £5168 | Class 1292, £5176 | Class 1294, £5184 | Class 1296, £5192 | Class 1298, £5200 | Class 1300, £5208 | Class 1302, £5216 | Class 1304, £5224 | Class 1306, £5232 | Class 1308, £5240 | Class 1310, £5248 | Class 1312, £5256 | Class 1314, £5264 | Class 1316, £5272 | Class 1318, £5280 | Class 1320, £5288 | Class 1322, £5296 | Class 1324, £5304 | Class 1326, £5312 | Class 1328, £5320 | Class 1330, £5328 | Class 1332, £5336 | Class 1334, £5344 | Class 1336, £5352 | Class 1338, £5360 | Class 1340, £5368 | Class 1342, £5376 | Class 1344, £5384 | Class 1346, £5392 | Class 1348, £5400 | Class 1350, £5408 | Class 1352, £5416 | Class 1354, £5424 | Class 1356, £5432 | Class 1358, £5440 | Class 1360, £5448 | Class 1362, £5456 | Class 1364, £5464 | Class 1366, £5472 | Class 1368, £5480 | Class 1370, £5488 | Class 1372, £5496 | Class 1374, £5504 | Class 1376, £5512 | Class 1378, £5520 | Class 1380, £5528 | Class 1382, £5536 | Class 1384, £5544 | Class 1386, £5552 | Class 1388, £5560 | Class 1390, £5568 | Class 1392, £5576 | Class 1394, £5584 | Class 1396, £5592 | Class 1398, £5600 | Class 1400, £5608 | Class 1402, £5616 | Class 1404, £5624 | Class 1406, £5632 | Class 1408, £5640 | Class 1410, £5648 | Class 1412, £5656 | Class 1414, £5664 | Class 1416, £5672 | Class 1418, £5680 | Class 1420, £5688 | Class 1422, £5696 | Class 1424, £5704 | Class 1426, £5712 | Class 1428, £5720 | Class 1430, £5728 | Class 1432, £5736 | Class 1434, £5744 | Class 1436, £5752 | Class 1438, £5760 | Class 1440, £5768 | Class 1442, £5776 | Class 1444, £5784 | Class 1446, £5792 | Class 1448, £5800 | Class 1450, £5808 | Class 1452, £5816 | Class 1454, £5824 | Class 1456, £5832 | Class 1458, £5840 | Class 1460, £5848 | Class 1462, £5856 | Class 1464, £5864 | Class 1466, £5872 | Class 1468, £5880 | Class 1470, £5888 | Class 1472, £5896 | Class 1474, £5904 | Class 1476, £5912 | Class 1478, £5920 | Class 1480, £5928 | Class 1482, £5936 | Class 1484, £5944 | Class 1486, £5952 | Class 1488, £5960 | Class 1490, £5968 | Class 1492, £5976 | Class 1494, £5984 | Class 1496, £5992 | Class 1498, £6000 | Class 1500, £6008 | Class 1502, £6016 | Class 1504, £6024 | Class 1506, £6032 | Class 1508, £6040 | Class 1510, £6048 | Class 1512, £6056 | Class 1514, £6064 | Class 1516, £6072 | Class 1518, £6080 | Class 1520, £6088 | Class 1522, £6096 | Class 1524, £6104 | Class 1526, £6112 | Class 1528, £6120 | Class 1530, £6128 | Class 1532, £6136 | Class 1534, £6144 | Class 1536, £6152 | Class 1538, £6160 | Class 1540, £6168 | Class 1542, £6176 | Class 1544, £6184 | Class 1546, £6192 | Class 1548, £6200 | Class 1550, £6208 | Class 1552, £6216 | Class 1554, £6224 | Class 1556, £6232 | Class 1558, £6240 | Class 1560, £6248 | Class 1562, £6256 | Class 1564, £6264 | Class 1566, £6272 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| Class 1668, £6680 | Class 1670, £6688 | Class 1672, £6696 | Class 1674, £6704 | Class 1676, £6712 | Class 1678, £6720 | Class 1680, £6728 | Class 1682, £6736 | Class 1684, £6744 | Class 1686, £6752 | Class 1688, £6760 | Class 1690, £6768 | Class 1692, £6776 | Class 1694, £6784 | Class 1696, £6792 | Class 1698, £6800 | Class 1700, £6808 | Class 1702, £6816 | Class 170





DRAWN BY R. C. WOODVILLE.

With a little cry of affrighted surprise, she sprang backward.

## BERNA BOYLE.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL.

AUTHOR OF "GEORGE GEITH," "THE SENIOR PARTNER," ETC.

## CHAPTER XIII.

"THINK," said Mrs. Boyle, after a silence broken only by the sound of Berna's busy needle and her own sighs, "I might take a cup of tea now, if it was hot and not too much milk in it."

Berna laid aside her work. "I will tell Ruth," she eagerly proposed. "She is baking soda bread. Shall I butter you some?"

"If you do, mind you bring me in no more than the breadth of my finger. I never can eat; I don't

know what is to become of me, as I was telling Mrs. Pim no later back than one o'clock."

"You must try," answered her daughter; and she left the sitting-room and passed into the kitchen, where Ruth was washing the flour off her hands while the

soda bread was rising to a satisfactory thickness as it baked upon the girdle suspended from a crook over the fire.

"I want to make mamma some tea, Ruth; and have we got a new laid egg?"

"The eggs could not be fresher, Miss Berna; and the mistress can't be off liking the cake. I'll set the tray in a minute."

"You need not take in a cup for me, nurse; I do not want any tea;" and Berna leaped her head against the chimney-piece and looked into the glowing depths of a clear turf fire.

Ruth paused in her occupation to survey the girl. She had nursed her; she loved her. She knew—who that lived in the same house could help knowing?—the daily, hourly fret Mrs. Boyle was to her. The old servant possessed that subtle sympathy and quick tact which is the birthright of the Irish, and, without asking a question as to what had gone wrong, remarked,

"If your head is bad, Miss Berna, why don't you go for a turn in the meadow, instead of standing in this hot kitchen. I'll take in the mistress' tea, and tell her where you are."

"Thank you, Ruth; I will go into the meadow. I need not put on a bonnet. I shall not meet anybody out there."

The meadow thus referred to—which belonged to Mr. Muir, being a portion of Kilmoon Farm—lay at the rear of Clear Stream Cottage, and could be entered from the garden of that house through a low rustic gate made of green, unbarked fir.

Just as she was, without shawl or bonnet, in her sad, black dress, adorned by nothing save youth and beauty, Berna passed in the calm evening light on to the grass, which had again been cropped almost as close by the cattle as a couple of months previously by the mowers. There was a delicious crispness in the air; soft and peaceful the tender rural landscape lay spread below her. What an exquisite world it was!

How fair the heights of Gilnakirk in the near distance looked, with the corn-stooks clustered thick upon them! It was a rich, happy country that met her gaze—blessed by God, well cultivated by man. For such as Berna, the face of Nature wears a smile everywhere; and as she walked the girl's heart grew lighter, and hope whispered life was not yet over, and that while life remains something of happiness may still be in store for the saddest soul that ever carried its burden of sorrow in silent anguish.

For a long time she paced slowly up and down the field. She knew exactly what was passing indoors. Mrs. Boyle sat taking her tea, and at the same time discoursing to Ruth concerning the splendour of Mr. Pim's house, mingling her descriptions with such questions and exclamations as—"Will you ever forget her old aunt?" and "I wonder what my father would say if he knew the Pims had grown too big to care to keep company with Mrs. Boyle, of Boyle Court?"

She would not be missed, and even if she were Ruth, dear old Ruth, the only person able to manage her mother, could make things straight for her.

For the time she felt free to let her mind wander over the past and the future—over the beautiful mournful past—and the future still shrouded amid the vague romantic mists in which for the young Time cunningly enfolds coming events. What did she see written on the clouds, dyed with the gorgeous tints left behind by the departed sun? Heaven only knows, save that it was some tender poem—some sweet unreality which caused her lips to part, and her eyes to grow larger, and their depths to deepen, and brought her lingering footsteps to a standstill, because she would not disturb the illusion with movement.





The glorious tints faded gently out of the sky. Twilight stole softly on, the distant landscape faded imperceptibly out of sight; a slight wind stirred the trees in the hedgerow, yet Berna stood motionless, till suddenly, with a little cry of affrighted surprise, she sprang backward.

A great black horse, which in the dark looked higher and bigger than was actually the case, with a man on its back, who seemed scarcely less startled than herself, had shied suddenly at sight of the girl, and, though a hand of iron was on the bridle, went on plunging violently. She had not heard the sound of coming hoofs, and at that hour, in that lonely place, in that mysterious light, horse and rider loomed on her through the semi-darkness with the effect of an apparition.

"I have frightened you," said the man, at last succeeding in quieting his horse, coming close up to where she stood.

"Not much," answered the girl, though she felt as if her heart were in her mouth.

"I am very sorry, indeed," he proceeded, trying to get a nearer glimpse of this extraordinary young person who, bare-headed and all alone, was wandering through the quiet fields at such an hour. "I did not expect to meet anyone here."

"Nor I," she murmured, apologetically.

"It is late for you to be out. May I not see you safe home," and he drew his feet out of the stirrups as if with the intention of dismounting.

"Oh! No—no. Thank you," exclaimed Berna. "I have only a few steps to go. Good evening!"

He did not answer. He only took off his hat, thrust his feet again into the stirrups, watched her till she passed out of his sight, and then, wheeling his horse round, rode back into the lane whence he had come, and started at a sharp trot for Ardilaw.

As Berna re-entered the cottage she heard her mother's voice still in full progress. Ruth stood just within the parlour door, the tea-things had not been removed, Mrs. Boyle's bonnet and cloak lay on a chair, as she had thrown them off, and Mrs. Boyle herself was giving nurse a vivid description of Richard Vince's interview with the lady he now called wife.

At sight of Berna the widow's words froze on her tongue. The "says hes" and "says shes" of the familiar long ago—when Ruth used to come in and help with the Vince sewing, and Ulick Boyle and Boyle Court were still perfectly unknown quantities—never flowed quite glibly off Mrs. Boyle's lips when her daughter was of the company.

But the widow was seldom what she called "taken at a short," and, stopped in the midst of her own exciting narration, it did not take her a moment to change the front of battle, and, attacking Berna, carry war into the enemy's country.

"Well, and perhaps you will tell us where you have been," she began, "stopping out for hours, and coming home in the clouds of darkness, looking as if you were bewitched. Just see there, Ruth, wouldn't anybody think she'd seen a ghost? What do you mean by those white cheeks and great eyes—enough to frighten anybody?"

"I have a headache, mamma."

"And haven't I the headache often enough, and the heartache too, for that matter? and yet you never hear me complain. Here have I been forcing myself to eat—eating and drinking when I thought every mouthful would choke me—so that I mightn't be laid up and put to the expense of a doctor—though goodness only knows where we'd get a doctor, in this back-of-the-world place; while you, for all you've a hearty appetite, won't take your meals regular, but just pick a bit at odd times, when you think you will."

"Indeed—indeed," Berna was beginning, when Ruth interposed.

"You'll have a glass of milk and a piece of hot cake, won't you, Miss Berna? And there's a bright fire in the kitchen; I was out looking at it a minute ago. And if I were you, I would warm myself and get to bed. There's nothing for a headache like sleep."

"Ah! she'll never leave off her languid ways while you're living, Ruth," said Mrs. Boyle. "You encourage her in her laziness. Why, when I was your age," she added, addressing her daughter, "I'd have thought shame to go to bed for a headache. I used to dance my headaches off. If we could get nothing but girls to make up a set, why, we took them for partners; and we'd sing the music in turns; and such screaming and laughing and diversion as we had! Well I mind my father, when he was lying ill up stairs, rapping on the floor with a stick to know if Bedlam had broken loose. Ah! those were days—when I think of them I'm sure I wonder, as I was saying to Mrs. Pim only to-day, how I ever came to marry, to have all the spirit crushed out of me, and to rear a daughter more like a mite at a funeral than anything else."

"Don't heed the mistress, Miss Berna, dear," entreated her nurse; "your laughing days are all to come."

"Indeed, and I hope I may live to see them. It would be wonderful to hear Berna laughing and making merry like any other girl."

"She'll be merry enough yet," answered Ruth. "Come Miss Berna, dear, and have a bit of hot soda bread, I've kept it warm beside the fire, and go to your bed. The mistress is tired, too, though she has such a spirit she won't own to it; and the sooner she lies down and rests herself the better."

Though Ruth's advice was as good as advice could be, Miss Boyle merely followed it because she wished to avoid discussion, and longed to be alone. The glamour of that sky, brilliant with the trail of glory left behind by the departed sun, had not quite left her. The peace and beauty of the quiet scene, which had filled her soul with rapture, still lingered there in memory; the dream she had dreamed while gazing with wide-open eyes on the tender softness of the evening light was not for many days to seem wholly an illusion; while the appearance of that horse and rider in the mystical twilight, so soon to merge into night, imported just the touch of romance into the story so necessary to a nature like Berna's, out of which her mother had nipped every green shoot, every bud of promise, so soon as it ventured to show even the semblance of a leaf.

Poetry and imagination, both starved in actual life, struck deeper and stronger roots for the reason they could only seek for nourishment in the girl's own heart. She had her friends, though Mrs. Boyle knew none of them: from out the pages of the past they came and comforted her. Knights and ladies, gentle maidens, noble heroines, loyal men, human beings sorely tempted, hard beset; people who suffered and triumphed, who rejoiced, and who, when the worst came to the worst, knew how to die.

Poor in this world's goods—a mere cipher in the estimation of her fellows—God had given her a kingdom better than houses, or gold, or land; boundary it knew none, save the limits of right and honour; in it women were all fair and virtuous, and men great and noble and chivalrous; flowers never faded there, sorrow never entered: it was in the mysterious land through which poets wander at will and romancers dwell; where wrong is set right, and truth triumphs, and beauty is cherished, and youth tenderly cared for, that Berna Boyle so often sought refuge when her mother wounded her pride, and lashed her temper, and trampled

everything which seemed to the girl worth having level with the dust.

She did not say a word to anyone concerning the apparition she had seen in Mr. Muir's meadow. Close to herself she kept the memory of that voice, soft with the tones of the melting south. She could not bear the story to become a topic of common conversation, to hear wonder expressed on the subject, and a thousand conjectures hazarded as to who the stranger might be.

From a gauze to an Earl—she knew her mother was capable of running the gamut on such a theme; and the stronger her own curiosity grew the more determinedly she resolved to refrain from endeavouring to gratify it.

And certainly as the days of that week went by she had ample cause for curiosity.

Three, sometimes five, times between breakfast and tea she saw that horse and rider pass along the lane; and the rider never once passed without looking wistfully over the hedge in search of something besides the autumn flowers and the babbling stream that still went singing the same song—only louder—it had with such laughing delight flowed so merrily to in the golden summer time.

He was looking for her. Berna knew that as well as though she had possessed the experience of half-a-dozen London seasons. It was a knowledge which kept her out of the garden, and caused her to refrain from those long walks in which, when her mother was too tired to go out, she had been in the habit of indulging, but it did not prevent her from stealing unobserved glances at the handsome, audacious stranger, or marvelling who he could be, and with whom he was staying.

At last her resolve gave way, and on the Saturday evening following their meeting, while Mrs. Boyle was indulging in one of those naps she "dropped off" into "merely to save lighting a candle," Berna looking into the peat fire, over which hung the eternal girdle with a batch of potato cake "soaking," as Ruth expressed the process of gradual baking necessary to ensure the bread being perfectly "done," asked—

"Have you seen a strange gentleman, riding a black horse, Nurse, pass here several times lately?"

Nurse paused in her operations for a moment before she answered.

"I can't say that I have, Miss Berna. What like was he?"

"Very dark, good looking; handsome, indeed. He has brown eyes, and rides splendidly."

"Oh!" said Ruth, grimly. "Has the horse no hair of white about it except a small star on its forehead, and has it got a headband worked with beads instead of leather?"

"Yes, that is the horse, do you know who the gentleman is?"

"He is not a gentleman—he is no one for you to be taking notice of or thinking about."

"I have not been taking notice of him," replied the girl, indignantly refuting the first accusation, but maintaining a wise silence with regard to the second. "Still, I certainly should like to know where he comes from."

"He does not come from very far," was the answer; "and it's like his impudence staring over this place as I've seen him do."

"Why who in the world is he, Nurse?"

"He's just Mr. Muir's son, who else would he be?—and a worse man than his father—so the story goes. They say he was sent home in disgrace by the uncle that reared him. That's neither here nor there, though. Whatever he is, and whatever he has done, you must not be troubling your head about him. There's not a Boyle belonging to you but would turn in their graves if they thought you could take up with such as him. If he comes prowling about here much longer, please or displease, I'll give him a piece of my mind he won't like."

"Not on my account, Nurse," said Berna, with an uplifting of her head nurse had been well acquainted with since she was a mere child; "I would not have my name brought into such a matter for the world."

"That's right, dear. It's not right for the like of you to waste a thought on the like of him."

"I was only curious, Nurse; and I am curious no longer."

Nevertheless, Berna sighed as she walked out into the darkness and stood for a minute beside the stream.

After all, it is hard to have an illusion shattered; and it seemed a great humiliation to Ulick Boyle's daughter to find her dream knight vanish away and take the shape of Mr. Muir's son.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

All told, the congregation in Dundonald Church—even on those gala days and high festivals when the parish put its best foot foremost to do honour to Easter and Christmas, or to welcome the few notable divines who on rare occasions lost their way thither—never amounted to more than fifty souls. From that number it dwindled, according to the state of the weather and the physical and religious condition of the public, down to, say, half a dozen. There were always the Rector, a good, easy-going old clergyman, whom it certainly could not, as Miss Muir truly said, do anybody any harm to go and listen to; the clerk, who struck the note with a pitch-key always too high, who always sang wrong, and who thought he knew a great deal more than Mr. Crommles; the sexton, who stoked a huge stove set in the middle of the church, who inducted the parishioners into their pews, tolled the bell at intervals in the porch, where he exchanged cordial greetings with his friends, and who was sure he knew more than Mr. Crommles and the clerk put together; the Rector's churchwarden, who waited to see fair play about the few halfpence collected each Sunday, which halfpence were divided, after service, between two old women representing the poor of the parish; and a certain magistrate, who always attended Divine worship, "hail or shine." The church, as has been previously mentioned, was "set on a hill." It could not be considered old in 1850, having replaced one that had been burned down a few years previously, which fact was not certainly to be regarded as a miracle; the only miracle seemed that it failed to burn every Sunday during the winter months. The pews around the stove were usually as scorchingly hot as pews can ever be without flaring into flame. It was a deliciously warm church. Even Dissenters, driven to the top of the hill either by choice or necessity, felt there was a good deal of comfort about The Establishment, as they called that form of worship watched over by Victoria by the Grace of God; and were certainly of opinion, as they walked demurely home, that if they got no rousing doctrine they had received the benefit of a capital fire. There was a tower to the church, and in the graveyard a monument which looked higher than the tower. With bated breath the inhabitants used to tell the story of that monument, and how it cost a matter of over three hundred pounds!

Dear, simple, primitive village: could there ever on earth have been a more delightful place for one world-tired and weary to pause for a moment and take breath?

On the ascent of the funny little hill—not so high as the church, as befitted its degree, or so low as the village, likewise the correct position—stood the Meeting House, approved of by the inhabitants, and supported by that Act passed by William of Orange as a matter of gratitude to the Presbyterians of the Black North. It was that pious individual's *Regium Donum*

which kept the minister, to a certain degree, independent of his hard-mouthed congregation, and enabled him to maintain a decent roof over his head. Not that there was any lack of a congregation there. The Meeting House swept in the bone and sinew of the country side. When nineteen-twentieths of a population are Presbyterians and the odd twentieth consists of Dissenters of other denominations—Roman Catholics and outside sinners, who loaf about and go nowhere—it is clear that the "Church minister" cannot expect a large audience.

Mr. Crommles had no expectations of the sort. If he had he would have been disappointed. As he was a person who loved his ease, perhaps the last thing he desired was an overflowing congregation, involving visiting. He was what the Dissenters called a "moderate sort of man," holding no strong opinions except on the vexed subject of tithes, fond of digging his own glebe land, and as ready to exchange cordial good-mornings with the rankest Dissenter as the staunchest upholder of Church and State—with the wife of a labourer as "The Marchioness," when the blessing and privilege of greeting that lady came in his way.

Such as the Church was, and such as the Rector was, however, Berna Boyle loved both. Though Kilmoon Farm contributed its modest quota to the clergyman's income, the lapse of long years had wipped the Kilmoon pew off the wardens' books; and it was only "out of compliment," so Mrs. Boyle declared, a fitting position was allotted to her close to the grandees of the neighbourhood.

"We are next but one to the square pews," she said. "I suppose the old man wasn't able to do any better for us!"

Whatever else she left undone, the widow attended church regularly. In her heart she felt she should have preferred going to Meeting, on account of the larger congregation and also because of the less stiffness and greater friendliness which there obtained; but in this imperfect world people cannot combine every advantage, and Mrs. Boyle, wishing to be "genteel," was forced to forego the delights attaching to Dissent.

The widow believed that in her deep mourning, with her small, sharp, washed-out face, she was the observed of all observers; and when she clasped her prayer-book, where the metrical version of the Psalms held its honoured place, she felt as a celebrated singer may do when closing her music and bowing grateful acknowledgments to an appreciative audience. As a rule, there was not much variety to be met with in the little church. Strangers came that way seldom, and when they did chance to come rarely stopped long in the neighbourhood; so it was certainly with no expectation of novelty or of "seeing any living creature worth seeing" that Mrs. Boyle carefully pinned her crape bows on the Sunday morning following her visit to Mrs. Pim.

"I am sick and tired of the place," she said to her daughter as they walked through the village in a silence only broken by the clang-clang of the church bell. "As Matilda Sheill says, it's not the sort of thing I ever expected to have to come down to. If I wasn't the most cheerful and contented woman in the world I'd have drowned myself long ago."

"We might be much worse off," ventured Berna.

"I don't very well see how; not unless we were on the parish, and had to break stones on the road. And such a church! Never even a new bonnet to be seen in it. That's Mr. Garnsey just turning up the Church-road. I wonder how it is the daughter's not with him to-day. She seldom misses showing herself, though, goodness knows, she's not much of a show. Come on, Berna, we'll be late. Ah! just what I thought, there's the last tinkle of the bell."

They were not very late, however. Mr. Crommles had only just walked up into the reading-desk as mother and daughter entered the church, and they were devoutly kneeling when he began—"When the wicked man"—a statement the worthy clergyman always unconsciously emphasised by looking hard at Mr. Garnsey, who, if popular rumour could be relied on as correct, had still very little chance of "saving his soul alive."

It was while the Rector was reading the Exhortation that a young man entered the church and stood waiting, with a not ungraceful shyness, in expectation of being shown to a seat. There were but two aisles in the church, and all the pews were situated between them. The young man, either by choice or design, elected to wait in that isle farthest from where Mrs. Boyle was standing, the admired of all admirers. Just for a moment the sexton failed to see the new comer, then he hurried towards him, and was about placing this unexpected worshipper quite at the rear of the building, when suddenly Mr. Garnsey's pew-door flew open, and that gentleman made a sign for the fresh arrival to come up higher.

It might all be strictly Biblical; the sexton had nothing to say against that when discussing matters afterwards, but he felt greatly exercised in his mind nevertheless.

"Lyle Garnsey," he remarked in The Stag, for anyone to hear who pleased, "has no doubt a right to ask any man he likes to sit down with him at his own table, but I deny he has any right to throw our church all into confusion by interfering with my province, and beckoning the son of Hewson Muir to sit among the first in the county. Young Gorman had no call to come to church, any way. Why couldn't he have stopped below and listened to what was going on in the Meeting. Set him up, indeed, putting his silver shilling in the box like any gentleman."

Which was all hard on Mr. Gorman Muir, who certainly had not put himself forward, and who looked much more like a gentleman than even Lyle Garnsey himself. All through the service he listened with apparently devout attention to every word which fell from Mr. Crommles's lips. He had a rich mellow voice, and joined in the music, greatly to the disgust of the clerk, who tried to drown his tones. Without thought of ostentation, he dropped his "silver shilling" into the poor-box, and when the sermon began, crossed his arms and turned a wrapt gaze upon the Rector, who preached a sermon which had done loyal duty on many a previous occasion.

No man could outwardly have behaved better than Mr. Muir, junior, and it was not his fault if the attention of every one in the church was diverted by his presence from the original purpose which had brought them out.

As for Berna, she kept her eyes fixed on her prayer-book, on Mr. Crommles, on the clerk, on the trees clad in their glorious autumn foliage which she could see through the window close at hand, on anything rather than the man in Mr. Garnsey's pew, who had frightened her much less when he loomed through the darkness of that remembered night than now, when, in the face of day, he came to the last place she ever expected to see him.

As she and her mother walked homeward she did not say one word. Almost in an agony she waited to hear what comment would be made upon his appearance in church.

They were opposite the police barrack before Mrs. Boyle spoke, then, turning to Berna with a pleased and conscious simper, she asked, "You don't see any spot or anything on my face, dear, do you?"

"No," answered the girl, "not any."

"And is my bonnet on right?"

"Quite right."

"Then what that strange gentleman found to stare at is a mystery to me."

(To be continued.)



## OBITUARY.

## THE EARL OF ABINGDON.

The Right Hon. Montagu Bertie, Earl of Abingdon and Baron Norreys, of Rycote, M.A., D.C.L., High Steward of Oxford and Abingdon, late Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Berkshire, died on the 8th inst. His Lordship was born June 19, 1808, the eldest son of Montagu, fifth Earl, by Emily, his first wife, daughter of General the Hon. Thomas Gage; and received his education at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1832, being then Lord Norreys, he entered the House of Commons as knight of the shire for Oxford, and sat for Abingdon from 1852 to 1854, when he succeeded, at the death of his father, to the peerage honours. The barony of Norreys, created by writ in 1572, and descendible to heirs general, passed from the Norreys family to a younger son of Montagu, Earl of Lindsey, the Hon. James Bertie, who was advanced to the earldom of Abingdon in 1882. The nobleman whose death we record married, Jan. 7, 1835, Elizabeth Lavinia, only daughter of Mr. George Granville Vernon Harcourt, M.P., and by her (who died Oct. 16, 1858) had six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Montagu Arthur, Lord Norreys, now seventh Earl of Abingdon, born May 13, 1836, married, first, July 10, 1858, Caroline, eldest daughter and coheiress of Colonel Charles Towneley, of Towneley, in the county of Lancaster; and secondly, Oct. 2, 1883, Gwendoline, eldest daughter of the Hon. James C. Dormer, C.B. By the former (who died Sept. 4, 1878) he has issue.

## LORD EDWARD THYNNE.

Lord Edward Thynne died at The Hill, Laverstock, Salisbury, on the 4th inst., aged seventy-seven. He was sixth son of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G., by Isabella, his wife, daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington, and was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. In May, 1859, he became M.P. for Frome, and continued to sit for that borough until July, 1865. He married, first, July 8, 1830, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Mellish, of Woodford, which lady died March 6, 1849; and secondly, July 4, 1853, Cecelia Anne Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Arthur Gore, 1st Life Guards, by whom (who died May 31, 1879) he leaves one daughter, Mary Isabella Emma, born in 1866.

## SIR J. B. BYLES.

The Right Hon. Sir John Barnard Byles died on the 3rd inst., at Harefield House, near Uxbridge, in his eighty-fourth year. This distinguished lawyer was eldest son of Mr. John Byles, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, by Margaret, his wife, only child of Mr. W. Barnard. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1831, appointed Recorder of Buckingham in 1840, made Serjeant in 1843 and Queen's Serjeant in 1857, and constituted Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1858. He retired in 1873, in which year he was sworn of the Privy Council. He had received knighthood on his elevation to the Bench. He married, first, in 1826, Hannah, daughter of Mr. John Foster, of Biggleswade; and secondly, in 1836, Emma, daughter of Mr. J. P. Wedd, of Royston. His first wife died in 1829, and his second in 1872. Mr. Justice Byles was the author of several legal works of great value and popularity.

## SIR EDWARD MORTIMER ARCHIBALD.

Sir Edward Mortimer Archibald, K.C.M.G., C.B., died at Brighton on the 8th inst., in his seventy-fourth year. He was Registrar of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland in 1832, Attorney-General and member of the Executive and Legislative Councils in 1846, Advocate-General in 1847, Consul-General at New York 1857, and Judge of the Mixed Court in 1871.

## MR. HAYWARD, Q.C.

Mr. Abraham Hayward, Q.C., died on the 2nd inst., at 8, St. James's-street, in his eighty-second year. Essayist, reviewer, and raconteur, Mr. Hayward long held a foremost place in literary society. He was born Oct. 31, 1802, the eldest son of a gentleman of Lyme Regis, somewhat known as an author by his works, "The Science of Horticulture" and the "Science of Agriculture"; and was educated at Tiverton Grammar School. He commenced life as a solicitor, but was afterwards, in 1832, called to the Bar at the Inner Temple. In the following year, he brought out a translation of "Faust," and thenceforward devoted himself to literature rather than to law, although, in 1845, Lord Lyndhurst gave him a silk gown. In 1861 he edited Mrs. Piozzi's Letters, and in 1864 a Selection from the Diary of a Lady of Quality; but Hayward's fame will rest more on his sparkling essays and his social popularity. There was scarcely a political man of the present generation or a leader of society with whom he was not personally acquainted.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. J. Frazer Corkran, formerly Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, author of the History of the French Constituent Assembly, and early in life a dramatist.

Clementina, Lady Knighton, wife of Sir William Wellesley Knighton, Bart., and daughter of Major John Jameson, 52nd Regiment, on the 6th inst. She was married June 19, 1838, but had no issue.

Lieutenant-General Augustus Frederick Steele, on the 4th inst., aged sixty-two. Entered the Army in 1841, served in China and India, was at the relief of Lucknow, at the taking of Secunderbagh, and at the battle of Cawnpore: had medal and clasps; became Lieutenant-General in 1881.

Mr. Richard Jebb, barrister-at-law, Judge of the Ecclesiastical Courts of the Isle of Man, on the 8th inst., aged seventy-eight. He was second son of Mr. Justice Richard Jebb, of the Irish Bench, and nephew of Dr. John Jebb, the distinguished Bishop of Limerick.

James Anderson Morice Bey, slain in the massacre near Tokar; fourth son of Commander George Farquhar Morice, R.N., and brother of Morice Pasha; entered the Royal Marine Light Infantry in 1856, and retired with the rank of Major. He served for some time as Inspector-General of the Coast-guard in Alexandria.

The Rev. Robert Vanburgh Law, M.A., Treasurer of Wells Cathedral, and late Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts, on the 4th inst., at Bath, in his eighty-fifth year. His father, the Right Rev. George Henry Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells, was brother of the first Lord Ellenborough, and his mother, Jane, daughter of General Adeane, M.P.

Mr. Ralph Carr-Ellison, of Hebburn and Dunston Hill, in the county of Durham, and of Hedgeley, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., on the 4th inst., at Dunston Hill, in his seventy-ninth year. This gentleman assumed the additional surname of Ellison in 1871, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of his cousin, Colonel Ellison, of Hebburn. He was a considerable landed proprietor, and served as High Sheriff for Northumberland in 1846.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

C.B.V. (Rome).—We shall have much pleasure in complying with your request, and have communicated with you, through the post, on the subject.

B.C.K.W. (Lynn).—W, having touched the piece in the circumstances you describe, must capture it. The law is clear on the point.

C.S.W. (Nottingham).—The original "Indian" Problem is a four-move mate; but the Black Pawn should stand at Q Kt 2nd, not Q Kt 3rd.

H.T. (Leigh).—We prefer brief games, with some point, to lengthy games without any. We shall be heartily glad to receive from you games as good or better than those to which you refer.

H.J. (Croydon).—If found correct, it shall soon appear.

J.R. (Edinburgh).—The position of Mr. Jespersen's problem is correctly described, and the solution is: K to B 5th; K to Kt 3rd; 2. Q to R 7th; and 3. Q or R mates. If Black play 1. K to B sq, or K to B 3rd, the continuation is 2. R to R 7th, and 3. Queen mates. It would appear that in describing this problem as one for beginners we underrated its difficulty.

W.E.T. (New York).—The problem is very good and very acceptable, and, if found correct, it shall appear. We assume, of course, that it has not been published before. The military title you so graciously conferred on us caused some delay in the delivery of your letter.

O.H.L. (Manchester).—We like No. 2 best of the three, and have marked it for publication.

W.H. (Ventnor).—Too simple.

E.P.V. (Glasbury).—It is cleverly constructed, and shall have a diagram.

P.D.A. (Chilpenham).—The address is London, and is, therefore, too general for identification.

F.H. (Dulwich).—No. 274: 1. Q to Q R sq, and now if Black play 1. P takes P, there follows 2. B to K Q 2nd, P takes B, and 3. R mates.

W.H.W. (New York).—The solution of No. 233 is 1. B to Q R 8th, any move; 2. Mates accordingly.

F.O.N.H. (Liverpool).—We have pointed out the correction as requested. Better luck next time!

D.W.K. (Brighton).—The idea appeared familiar to us, and, after some research, we found the following in Mr. Loyd's "Chess Strategy," which you can compare with the one you describe in your letter.

White: K at K R 3rd; Pawns at K B 6 and Q 5th; Kt at K R 6th; Pawn at Q 2nd. Five pieces.

Black: K at K B 5th; Pawn at Q 5th. (Two pieces.)

White to play, and mate in three moves.

We shall acknowledge solutions of this problem.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2075 received from George Price (Tiflis), R. Halen (Toronto), Fred E. Gibbons (Tiflis), Rev. John Wills (Barnstable, U.S.A.), or No. 2077 from Pierce Jones; of No. 2078 from G.E. May, Emile Frau, J. Gaskin, W. Kirby, W.F.R. (Swansea), G. Baxter, and Pierce Jones; of No. 2079 from P.B. Harrison, Raymond, Jersey, F. Martin, George J. Voile, C.B.N. (H.M.S. Asia), T.G. (Ware), T. Brandreth, R. Worters, John Dudley, Congor, G. G. Baxter, Pierce Jones, E.J. Posno (Haarlem), New Forest, and C. Stewart Wood.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2080 received from H.R. Dr. F. St. P.B. Harrison, L.H. Johnston, T.H. Holdron, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, A. Schmucke, W. Hoskin, L. Desanges, F. Martin, Alpha, Ben Nevis, F. Ferris, S. Bullen, H. Reeve, R.A. Scott, Jumbo, Wanderer, E.L.G. H. Storr, Jupiter Junior, E. Casella (Paris), D.W. Kelly, M. O'Halloran, Arthur Rafter, Bernard Green, Linachian (Havre), Emile Frau, W.T.W. (Croydon), C. Darragh, Aaron Harper, G.W. Law, Kitten, Hereward, Vina Marino (Havre), Polytechnicker, R. Leech, C.T. Salisbury, W.D. Easton, C.S. Coxo, H.H. Noyes, A.M. Porter, S. Lowndes, L.C.P. T. Brandreth, C.B.N. (H.M.S. Asia), Crowe, L. Falcon (Antwerp), F.B. Brackenbury, L. Wyman, A. Karberg (Hamburg), A.H. Mann, T.G. (Ware), Frederick West, H.W. Pepper, W. Hillier, A.M. Collome, Otto Pulder (Ghent), N.S. Harris, W.B. Butler, R.H. Brooks, H.W.T. Taylor, J.G. Anstee, S. Farrant, G.S. Oldfield, R.I. Southwell, J.J. Cridlan, R. Worters, Z. Inzola, E. Loden, H. Turner (Leigh), New Forest, T.J.R. (Edinburgh), T.C.D.C.F. and G. Howitt (Norwich), H. Wardle, C.R. Baxter (Dundee), L.L. Greenaway, C.W. Milson, Emmo (Dartington), Julia Short, A. Nunnely, G.T. B. Kyndon, George Corrie, John, Hodgson, H.Z. (Manchester), Gyp, D. Biddle, George J. Yeale, Shadforth, J.T.W. and Mac (Faversham).

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2079.

WHITE. 1. Q to Q B 8th. 2. P to Q 6th. 3. Q or Kt mates accordingly.

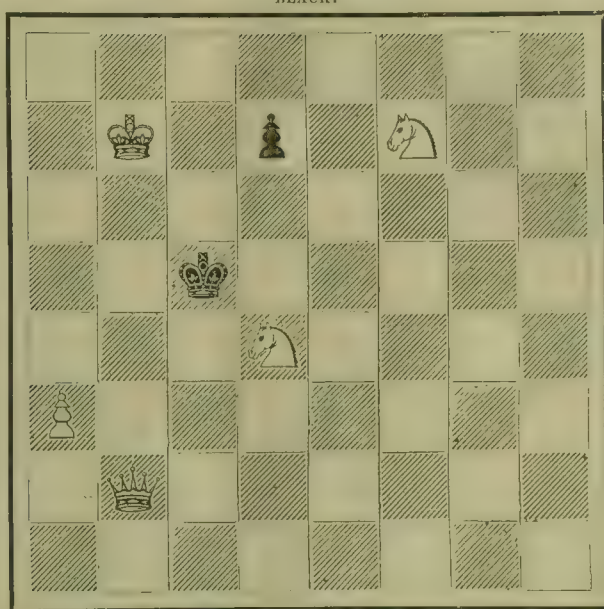
BLACK. P to K B 4th. Any move.

\* If Black play 1. P takes P, the continuation is 2. Q to K 6th (ch), B interposes 3. Kt mates; and if any other move, then 2. Kt takes P (ch), and 3. Q mates.

## PROBLEM No. 2082.

By C. W. (Copenhagen).

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Smart Affair in the Nuremberg Tournament between Messrs. PAULSEN and LEFFMANN. The notes appended are from the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*. (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Herr P.)	BLACK (Herr L.)	WHITE (Herr P.)	BLACK (Herr L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. K to B 2nd	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	22. K takes P	P to Kt 8th Q (ch)
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. K takes Kt	B to Kt 4th (ch)
4. Kt takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	24. K to K 4th	Q to R 8th (ch)
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	25. K takes Kt	Q takes R (ch)
6. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt (ch)	26. B to K 2nd	and wins.
7. P takes B	Q P takes Kt	27. B to K 2nd	and wins.
8. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 5th	28. K takes Kt	Q to R 8th (ch)
9. P to K B 3rd	B to K 3rd	29. B to K 2nd	Q takes R (ch)
10. Castles	Q to Q 2nd	30. K to K 2nd	and wins.
11. B to K 3rd	P to K R 4th	31. K to K 2nd	then
12. P to Q R 4th	P to R 5th	32. K to K 2nd	B to R 5th (ch)
13. Q to Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3rd	33. K takes Kt	Q to R 8th (ch)
14. P to R 5th	K to K 2nd	34. B to K 2nd	Q takes R (ch)
15. R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th	35. B to K 2nd	and wins.
16. P to K B 4th	Q to B 3rd	36. K to B 2nd	Kt to K 8th (ch)
17. P to K 5th		37. K takes Kt	Q to B 6th (ch)
		38. K takes Kt	Q to Kt 6th (ch)
		39. K to Q 2nd	White resigned; because, if now
		40. Q to Q 2nd	R to Q sq (ch)
		41. Q to Q 3rd	R to R 7th (ch)
		42. B to K 2nd	Q takes P (ch)
		43. K to K sq	Q to B 7th (ch)
		44. K to Q 2nd	Q takes B
			Mate.

White plays hastily here. 17. P to K B 5th would have been a stronger move in the position.

Mr. F. O'Neill Hopkins, the author of problem No. 2075, wishes us to inform our readers that the defect they discovered can be remedied by placing a Black Knight on Q R 5th.

The Rev. A. Cyril Pearson visited the chess club attached to the Church of England's Young Men's Association last week, and played eleven of the members simultaneously, winning five, drawing four, and losing two games. A very promising first appearance in a new rôle.

We have heard of but one suburban club match this week, that between the Athenæum and the Ibis. The representatives of the former appear to have had too easy a task, for they carried off the victory by 5½ points to 1½.

The last mail brings us no intelligence of the match by telegraph between Adelaide and Sydney, fixed to be played on New-Year's Day. Exceptionally strong teams were to appear on both sides, and the result is regarded with much interest in London chess circles.

A pretty problem for beginners by Mr. S. Loyd:—  
White: K at K 5th, Q at K R 2nd, R at K R 3rd. (Three pieces.)  
Black: K at Kt 4th, B at K R 4th, Pawn at Kt 3rd. (Three pieces.)  
White to play, and mate in two moves.

We are glad to learn from the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* that the proposed Scottish Chess Association is now constituted. At a largely attended meeting held at Glasgow on the 2nd inst. a president, vice-president, and directors were appointed, and rules and regulations adopted. Mr. Forsyth, 169, West George-street, Glasgow, will receive subscriptions from intending members.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Irish probate, granted at Dublin on Dec. 20 last, of the will (dated Aug. 19, 1876), with two codicils (dated June 7, 1879, and Sept. 7, 1881), of Mr. James Benjamin Ball, D.L., late of Merrion-square, Dublin, who died on Oct. 28 at Nice, to Richard Hawkins Beauchamp, the nephew, Robert Barry Close, and Samuel Holt Close, the executors, has just been sealed in London, the aggregate value of the personal estate in England and Ireland amounting to upwards of £305,000. The testator leaves £10,000 to the representative body of the Irish Church; £10,000 to the Bishop of Cork, the Bishop of Cashel, the Rev. William Conyngham, Lord Plunkett, and Mr. John Ffolliott, upon trust, for such charitable or educational purposes as they shall think fit; £3000 to Mr. Pennefather, Q.C., Mr. La Touche, and Mr. S. H. Close, for Irish Charity Schools or Institutions; £1000 each to the Adelaide Hospital, Mercers' Hospital, the City of Dublin Hospital, and the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital; £500 to the Whitworth Hospital, Drumcondra, and the Irish Clergy Daughters' School, Leeson-street; £300 to Coombe Lying-in-Hospital; £200 to the Night Asylum, Bow-street; his estate of Ballymacilvenane to his nephew, the said Richard Hawkins Beauchamp; the houses, lands, and hereditaments in Dublin, derived by him under the will of his father, to the Right Hon. John Thomas Ball; and many legacies to his cousins, including £4500 to Miss Charlotte Hawkins Dempster and £3500 to Miss Helen Hawkins Dempster, and to executors, servants, and others. As to the residue of his real and personal estate, he gives two thirds to his said nephew, and one third to his niece, Mrs. Emily Browne.

The will (dated Oct. 23, 1879), with two codicils (dated Oct. 12, 1881, and April 12, 1882), of Mr. William Thomas Smart, late of Goldsmid-road, Brighton, who died on Oct. 25 last, was proved on Dec. 14 by Frederick Smart Walker, the nephew, Anne Sophia Holl and Mary Louisa Walker, nieces, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £171,000. The testator leaves to his said nephew, Frederick Smart Walker, his farms situated at Staplehurst, Kent, in the Hundred of Hoo, Kent, and Long Buckby, Northampton, a dwelling-house in the town of Northampton, and the whole of his residuary real estate; £200 to each of his executors; £10,000 to his nephew Frederick Smart Walker; £10,000 to his nephew Clement Witherby; £5000 to his nephew Josiah Witherby; £10,000, upon trust, for each of his nieces Sophia Walker, Mary Walker, Edith Walford, Alice Cope, Florence Walker, and Anne Holl; £5000, upon trust, for his nieces Louisa Lingley and Sophia Gale; £2000 to his nephew Henry Holl; £1000 to each of his nephews John Holl, Frank Holl, William Holl, and Charles Holl; £1000 to his cousin, John Smart; £100 each to the Sussex County Hospital, the Asylum for Idiots, the London Orphan Asylum, and the Infant Orphan Asylum; and an annuity of £100 to his housekeeper. The residue of the personal estate is to be divided equally between his said nephew, Frederick Smart Walker, and his said nieces, Sophia Walker, Mary Walker, Edith Walford, Alice Cope, Florence Walker, and Anne Holl.

The will (dated March 11, 1878), with six codicils (dated June 6 and Sept. 24, 1878; Aug. 5, 1879; Jan. 1 and Aug. 11 and 12, 1880), of Mr. William Willmot, late of Eridge House, Stamford-hill, who died on Nov. 22 last, was proved on the 5th ult. by Abraham Crossfield and Miss Anna Willmot, the sister, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £65,000. The testator leaves Pitt Farm, Wellington, Somersetshire, to his said sister, for life, then to his cousin, Mrs. Frances Asplin, for her life, and then to her two sons, Francis Woodberry Asplin and Alfred Asplin; £5000, upon trust, for his niece Mrs. Susan Luxton, for life, and then for her three sons; £5000 each to his nieces Mary Willmot, Ann Willmot, and Mrs. Mary Preedy; and there are bequests to other of his nieces; to his sister, Mrs. Morgan; to his executor, Mr. Crossfield; and to others. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his sister, Miss Anna Willmot.

The will (dated June 2, 1883), with a codicil (Oct. 23 following), of Mr. Thomas Coates, late of No. 24, Parliament-street, and of York House, Church-street, Kensington, who died on Oct. 25 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Mr. David Harris and Mr. Alfred Morant Dean, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £46,000. The testator bequeaths liberal legacies to his brothers, sister, nephews, nieces, friends, clerks, and servants; and also £10,000, upon trust, for his brother, Dr. William Coates, for life, then for his wife for life, and then for his nephews Matthew Coates and Charles Coates, and his niece, Mrs. Susan Berkeley. The residue of the personal estate he leaves to his nephew Frederick William Goodwin.

The will (dated Feb. 17, 1882) of Miss Catharine Cain, late of Southport, Lancashire, who died on Aug. 27 last at Windermere, was proved on the 12th ult. by Robert Sugden Payne and George Bretherton Barron, M.D., the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £24,000. The testatrix bequeaths such sum as will produce £20 per annum to be paid to Ann Cammell for her life, and at her death the capital sum to be divided between the Seamen's Orphanage and the School for the Blind, Liverpool, and the National Benevolent Institution, London, in equal shares; £100 each to the Female Orphan Asylum, the Children's Infirmary, the Home for Incurables, the Lying-in Hospital, and the Royal Infirmary, all of Liverpool; and numerous other legacies. As to the residue of her real and personal estate, she leaves one fourth each to Caroline Cain, Ethel Cain, and Allen Schofield Cain; and one fourth between Walter John Chate and Isobel Chate.

The will (dated July 14, 1858) of the Ven. Anthony Grant, D.C.L., formerly Vicar of Romford, afterwards Vicar of Aylesford, and also formerly Archdeacon of Saint Albans, and, at the time of his death a Canon of Rochester Cathedral, who died on Nov. 25 last at Ramsgate, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Julia Grant, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £15,000. The testator gives the residue of his real and personal estate to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit. The deceased was Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1843, and Select Preacher in 1854.

Live stock and fresh meat imports to this country from Canadian and American ports continue on a large scale. The collective shipments last week amounted to 1959 cattle, 1386 sheep, 7852 quarters of beef, and 1470 carcasses of mutton.

St. George's Hospital has received from an old governor £1000, given after a minute inspection of the hospital as a mark of the donor's satisfaction with all he saw as to the condition of the wards and general comfort of the patients.

At the Guildhall Police Court on the 7th inst. Adam Slater, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, was sent to prison for a month, without the option of a fine, for sending two quarters of diseased beef to the London Meat Market for sale. Sir Thomas Gabriel said that this was about as atrocious a case as had ever come before him. The defendant was a knacker, and cattle were sent to him that he might slaughter them for the kennels, and he was charged the value of the skins for them; but he chose to select what he liked, and send it to London for human food. Slater would have been sentenced to a longer term had he not been in ill-health.





THE ORIGIN OF VALENTINE'S DAY.  
DRAWN BY P. MACNAB.





"YES, IT IS FROM HIM!"

DRAWN BY MARCELLA WALKER.



## CONVICT PRISONS: PORTLAND.

The largest of the Convict Prisons in the United Kingdom for criminals under sentence of penal servitude is that of Portland, connected with the famous stone-quarries on a rocky island, or rather a peninsula, at the south-western extremity of Weymouth Bay and of the adjacent Portland Roads. The island, if it may be so-called, notwithstanding the narrow isthmus of Chesil Beach, or Chesil Bank, connecting it with the Dorsetshire mainland, is about four miles long and nearly two miles wide; and its highest ground, at the Verne, which is crowned with a commanding fort, rises to an elevation of nearly 500 ft. Chesil Beach is very curious; a long ridge of shingle, or loose round pebbles, heaped upon a bar of hard clay, which extends seaward to the island, inclosing Weymouth Bay on its western side; but it commences some miles further west at Abbotsbury, running in a perfectly straight line outside the coast, and forming a sort of Lagoon, the Swannery Fleet, inside this natural barrier. The pebbles are similar to those which compose the remarkable seabeach of Budleigh Salterton, between Sidmouth and Exmouth, on the East Devonshire Coast; they are quite smooth, oval or flattened spherical in shape, and average the size of a clenched fist, with many smaller and a few much bigger; those within reach of the waves are shifted about by every tide, but the whole bank never alters its position.

The situation of Portland is somewhat like that of Gibraltar, but it is not so lofty and majestic. Portland Bill, the southern promontory, is a very conspicuous landmark. The rock, of oolitic limestone, supplies valuable building material, which has been used in most of our great public edifices for two hundred years past. Whitehall Palace, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the old bridges of Westminster and Blackfriars were built of it. The quarries belong to the Crown, but some are leased to private persons, who pay a royalty on every ton of stone they raise. The work is commonly done by driving wedges into holes made in the rock, and thus splitting off large square blocks, which are then trimmed with the "kever" or pickaxe. As there are more than a hundred quarries, great and small, laying open some thousands of acres of land, while the fields, stripped of their soil, are encumbered with heaps of rubbish, the scenery of Portland has few rural charms; but there are fine views of the coast, from the Isle of Wight to Torbay. At the south end are two lighthouses, warning ships to avoid the Shambles sandbank and the perilous currents of Portland Race. Portland Castle, on the north side, was built in 1520 by Henry VIII., and was thrice captured and recaptured in the Civil Wars. Far more ancient is "Bow and Arrow Castle," a Norman fortress

of William Rufus, perched on the eastern cliff 300 ft. above the sea, it witnessed some of the warfare between Stephen and Matilda. There are the ruins also of an old church of the fourteenth century. The villages of Portland are Chesilton, at the end of Chesil Beach, and at the terminus of the branch railway from Weymouth; Fortune's Well, which is shown in one of our Sketches, on the slope of the hill below the Quarries; and Castleton, on the east side, where the inner breakwater commences. There are two breakwaters, with an entrance between them to a safe artificial harbour which will have an extent of 2000 acres, with a depth of three or four fathoms at low-tide. The outer breakwater is 6000 ft. long, extending in a north-east direction. This great work, begun in 1849, has been carried on by convict labour, with stone from the Government quarries. The first engineer, Mr. J. M. Rendel, was succeeded in 1856 by Sir John Coode.

The Convict Prison, which was erected in 1848, has accommodation for 1500 prisoners, with their keepers and military garrison. Some account of the internal arrangements may be given in a future notice, with Illustrations of the life and labour of the inmates.

Lord Coleridge pronounced judgment for the defendant last Saturday in the action brought by Mr. Bradlaugh against the Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, holding that that functionary was the recognised officer of the House, and if injustice had been done to the member for Northampton it could not be remedied by the courts of law.—In the suit of the Duke of Vallombrosa against Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P., for an alleged libel published in *Truth*, the Lord Chief Justice intimated that the Court had unanimously agreed to discharge the rule for a criminal information, though without costs.

Countess Granville on the 6th inst. distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Female School of Art, the ceremony taking place in Prince's Hall, Piccadilly. The report was of a satisfactory character. Resolutions were adopted with a view to the development of the institution. The scholarship of £40 presented by Baroness Burdett-Coutts was awarded to Miss Lillian M. Cameron, and that of £20, given by the same lady, to Miss Annie G. Butler. Miss Alice Jacob gained the Gilchrist scholarship of £50, and Miss E. L. Varley had her Gilchrist scholarship renewed; Mr. E. L. Calvert obtained the Brightwen scholarship of £10; Miss M. R. Henn, the Clothworkers' scholarship of £20; Miss E. C. Nisbet, the Atkinson scholarship of £25; Miss L. B. King, the Queen's scholarship of £60; and Miss Constance Wood, the Queen's gold medal.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

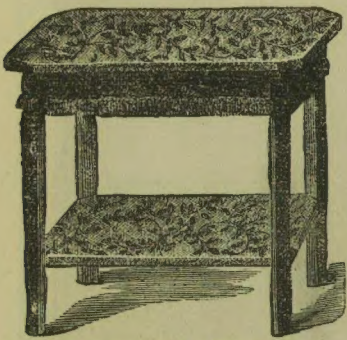
A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held last week at its house, John-street, Adelphi, the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. The silver medal of the institution, and a copy of the vote inscribed on vellum, were awarded to Mr. Rowland Hughes on his retirement from the post of coxswain of the Moeltre life-boat, in acknowledgment of his valuable services. The second service clasp was awarded to Mr. Robert Legerton, coxswain of the Clacton-on-Sea life-boat, in recognition of his general gallant services in the life-boat, and particularly on the occasion of the capsizing of the boat on Jan. 23, when two of her crew lost their lives while endeavouring to rescue a shipwrecked crew. The sum of £450 was also voted in aid of the local subscription for the relief of the widows and children of the two men who perished on that occasion, and additional rewards were granted to the crew of the life-boat. Rewards amounting to £785 were granted to crews of life-boats for services rendered during the storms of the past month, when they were instrumental in saving 197 lives. Rewards were also given to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts; and payments amounting to £1860 were made on some of the 274 life-boat establishments of the institution. Amongst the contributions lately received were £650 from the "Quiver" Life-Boat Fund, to defray the cost of the new life-boat recently sent to Margate, which, like its predecessor, is named the "Quiver;" and £100 from the Misses Hewitt, of Lytham. It was decided to form new life-boat stations at Crail and Auchencraigh, Scotland, and to replace the present boats on the Whitehaven and Bull Bay (Anglesey) stations by new ones possessing all the latest improvements.

An "International Peasant Festival and Musical and Dramatic Fête," on a grand scale, was opened at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday, and continued to the close of the week. The fête was organised in behalf of the funds of the West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family headed the long list of patrons who were engaged in the good work of promoting the interests of this most excellent charity. Many of the lady patrons kindly consented to preside over the stalls, and an interesting series of entertainments was arranged for the three days on which the fête continued. Amongst the countries which were agreeably symbolised at the entertainment were China, Russia, Spain, Ireland, Switzerland, France, and Germany; while the stall allotted for refreshments was of an international character.

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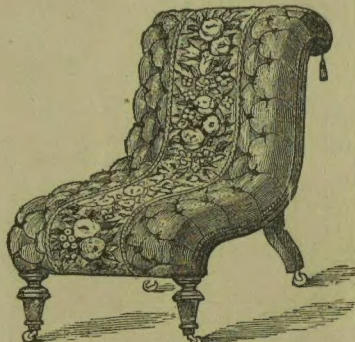
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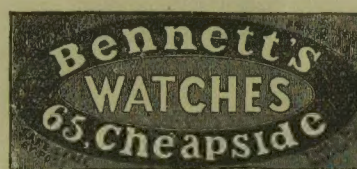
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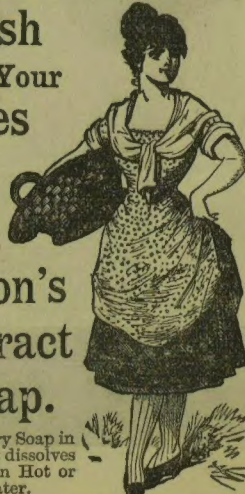
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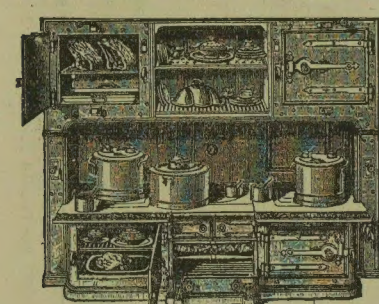
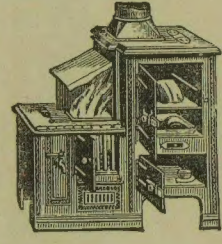
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1. Isle of Portland, from the North-West. 2. View from the Breakwater, looking towards the Convict Prison. 3. Map of the Isle of Portland. 4. View from Quarries, showing Village of Fortune's Well, and Chesil Beach, joining Portland to the mainland.